The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,544.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	
——— including postage	,,	72	
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto	,,	3	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—February 3rd, at Poona, the wife of Edward Baliol Scott, Esq., Consulting Engineer in Kattywar, of a daughter.

[illegible]—February 2nd, at Byculla, the wife of Jer. Ryan, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

STEVENSON—February 1st, of apoplexy, at the residence of Mr. J. Connelly, Kalbadavie, Mrs. Margaret Stevenson, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Stevenson, Deputy Marshal of the Bombay County Gaol. She leaves two orphan grandchildren to mourn over her sad and untimely end, to them an irreparable loss.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS—January 20th, at Sealdah, the wife of Mr. A. H. Williams, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

SELL—PINDER—January 28th, at Trinity Church, Madras, by the Rev. P. S. Royston, the Rev. Edward Sell, C. M. S., to Jane, daughter of J. Pinder, Esq., of Exeter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

CURRIE—January 29th, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of Robert George Currie, C. S., of a son.

GEMSBY—January 29th, at Muttra, the wife of Captain G. F. Gemsby, Queen's Bays, of a daughter.

SCOTT—January 25th, at Roorkee, Mrs. H. G. Scott, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
,, Muscat	8th	22nd	,, Bushire	23rd	6th
,, B. Abbas	11th	25th	,, Lingah	25th	9th
,, Lingah	12th	26th	,, B. Abbas	26th	11th
,, Bushire	16th	30th	,, Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on the 18th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
,, Carwar	2	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Mangalore	3	17	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Cannanore	4	18	,, Coconada	5	19
,, Calicut	4	18	,, Madras	9	23
,, Cochin	5	19	,, Negapatam	10	24
,, Tuticorin		2	,, Galle	13	
,, Colombo		20	,, Colombo		27
,, Galle	7		,, Tuticorin		28
,, Negapatam	10	24	,, Cochin	15	29
,, Madras	13	27	,, Calicut	16	30
,, Coconada	15	29	,, Cannanore	17	1
,, Vizagapatam	15	30	,, Mangalore	18	1
,, Bimlipatam	16	30	,, Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Mandwa.		Karunja.		Dhurumtur.	
							FARES.			
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	,,	Sunday.	Beypore	,,	Sunday.
Vingorla	,,	Sunday.	Calicut	,,	Sunday.
Goa	,,	Monday.	Tellicherry	,,	Monday.
Carwar	,,	Monday.	Cannanore	,,	Monday.
Compta	,,	Monday.	Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.
Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.	Compta	,,	Wednesday.
Cannanore	,,	Wednesday.	Carwar	,,	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	,,	Wednesday.	Goa	,,	Wednesday.
Calicut	,,	Wednesday.	Vingorla	,,	Thursday.
Beypore	,,	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	,,	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail positively about 25th proximo).

THE frigate built Screw Steam Ship "MELBOURNE," Hugh W. Auld, Commander, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of *Melbourne* (S.S.)

Bombay, 29th January 1867.

FOR LONDON via KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Govt. to sail about 4th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,103 Tons Register, Edmund Stacpoole, Commander, has two large side Cabins disengaged.

For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Trafalgar.*

Bombay, 25th January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Isabella Kerr*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Isabella Kerr.*

Bombay, 1st February 1867.

NOTICE.—The ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS and MACHINERY, newly erected at Chowpatty, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET. Offers to be made to the undersigned. On application to Mr. R. SIMS, Chowpatty, intending Purchasers can view the Shops.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Eastern Financial Association (Limited) and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould has appointed Wednesday the 27th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chamber in the Court House, to proceed with the Settlement of the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Company. Copies of all affidavits intended to be used at the hearing and grounds of objections if any of the contributories should be left at the office of the undersigned on or before Saturday the 20th day of February next.—Dated the 1st day of February 1867.

CRAWFORD and HURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class........................£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class......................£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on the 5th February next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class..............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.............£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE.—All persons INDEBTED to this Association are requested to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association, are hereby requested to forward STATEMENTS of their CLAIMS to the undersigned at the Office of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, Fort, on or before the 5th proximo, after which day no Claim will be admitted.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE,
For self and other Liquidators.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of about two hundred and fifty tons of Europe TILE COPPER.

The Tenders should show the price per cwt.

J. C. HARRISON,
Assistant to the Mint Master.

Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 75 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after FRIDAY the 21st December, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE. }

Bombay, 13th December 1866.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm here, and in our Branch Firms of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRM, which, henceforward, will consist of MR. ABDULLAH DAVID SASSOON & MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

LADIES GOING HOME!!!—Ladies proceeding home, Overland or otherwise, and requiring Female Servants for themselves and Children, are requested to apply to the Commandant General Depot, stating terms offered and service to be rendered.

A great many Soldiers' Wives, who had been in service before, were sent home with Ladies last year, and being carefully selected, gave general satisfaction.

These Women require no Return Passage.

W. J. CAMERON, Lt. Colonel,
Commandant General Depot.

BIRD CAGES.—A small selection of neat and elegant SWISS BIRD CAGES to hand—on sale by

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
Bombay & Poona.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Just landed the following Paints, &c. by Blundell, Spence & Co.

Best White Lead in 28 lbs. and 56 lbs. Kegs.
,, Red do. in 56 lbs. Kegs.
,, Black Paint in 7 lbs. do.
,, English Boiled Linseed Oil in 5 Gallon Drums.
,, Do Linseed Oil in do. do.
,, Turpentine in 10 Gallon Drums.
,, Black Japan.
,, Copal Body Varnish.
,, Carriage do.
,, Oak do.
,, Gold size do.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—

Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder 16th October 1866.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

TUESDAY, FIRST DAY, 19TH FEBRUARY 1867.

1. *The Gold Medal of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (any position) with Rifles of any description or make (excluding all Rifles fitted with hair triggers or telescopic sights). Five shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Entrance 10 Rupees.

2. *A Sweepstakes* with Rupees 50 from the fund, for all comers. 5 shots each at 400 yards, in any position. Entrance Rupees 5. The winner to receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances; the second the balance, and the third to save his stakes.

THURSDAY, SECOND DAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

1. *The Challenge Cup of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (Hythe position). Five shots each at 400 yards. Entrance Rupees 10, to be won twice consecutively before becoming the property of the winner.

2. *Enfield Rifles Sweepstakes.*—For all Comers (Hythe position). 3 G. Mohurs from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 5. Four shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Members of the Association only will be supplied with Rifles. Ammunition to be supplied on the ground. Winner to take two-thirds, and second the balance, third save his stake.

SATURDAY, THIRD DAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

1. *A Silver Medal of the Association.* Entrance Rupees 5. To be given to the highest score, made under the following conditions:—*Distance*—About 120 yards. *Rifles*—Any muzzle-loader, double or single barrelled; to be loaded from the flask. *Time*—Five minutes for single barrels, four minutes for double barrels; to commence at the first shot. Competitors to come loaded, *but not capped*, to the firing point; at the word "Commence" to cap and fire; after each pair of shots to carry his rifle, ammunition, rod, and everything he makes use of in firing, r and a post 50 yards off, loading when he likes, but not *capping* until he arrives at the firing point. No assistance in loading or firing to be given by any person to the competitors. *Competitors to enter as often as they wish on payment of an entrance Fee of 5 Rupees.*

2. Time permitting, *a Sweepstakes.* All comers. Any Rifles. 2 Goldmohurs from the fund. Entrance 5 Rupees. Five shots each at 100 yards, standing.

MONDAY, FOURTH DAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

A Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association.—To be shot for by Members of the Rifle Association of Western India only. Five shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. None other than the Government Long Enfield Rifles, and Ammunition, as supplied on the ground, to be used. Entrance Rupees 10. This entitles the Winner to compete for the Prince of Wales' £100 prize at Wimbledon this year.

Prizeman's Cup, value Rs. 150.—To be shot for by non-winners of Prizes (who are Members of the Association) at this or any previous meeting. Five shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Any Rifles, any position. Entrance Rs. 5. There must be six entries at least, or the Cup will be withheld.

WEDNESDAY, FIFTH DAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

The Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes—with Rupees 30 added from the Fund. Open to all Comers. To be shot for only with Government Long Enfield 1853, (vide General Hay's definition published in the Bye Laws) at 300 and 500 yards. 3 shots each in Hythe position. Entrance for N. C. Officers and Marksmen of H. M.'s Regiments Rs. 2, for Privates Re. 1 each, for all others Rs. 5. The Winner to receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances; the 2nd one third, and the 3rd to save his entrance.

SATURDAY, SIXTH DAY, 2ND MARCH.

A Silver Cup, value Rupees 200. All Comers. 4 shots each at 300, 600 and 800 yards. Any Rifle, any position. Entrance Rupees 10.

Another Match will probably be shot for on this day; the particulars of which will be given hereafter.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Director Rifle Association of Western India.

Bombay, 30th January 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—Contributors to PUNCH IN INDIA are requested to forward their MSS to the Editor of PUNCH IN INDIA without delay.

Bombay Gazette Office, 17th December 1866.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEIR BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,

Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I............ ,, 10 do.
Do. No. II............ ,, 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston

Ice.
200 Barrels Apples, } To arrive in February.
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, }

For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY,

BENEFIT OF

SIGNOR REINA.

IL TROVATORE

AND ONE ACT OF

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs.	10
Stalls	,,	5
Upper Circle	,,	3

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

NOTICE.—The IMPRESA of the Royal Italian Opera beg most respectfully to announce to the Public that they are ready to supply their Artists for Private Soirees and Concerts on application to the IMPRESA, care of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. The agreements entered into between the Artists and the IMPRESA strictly forbids the former to attend at such Private Entertainments without being sent there and paid by the IMPRESA.

All applications therefore should be made to the latter by letter.

IMPRESA.

BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, at the junction of the Faulkland Road and the Grant Road.

This HOTEL is situated in a very airy locality within a few minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tardeo, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, and neither expense nor trouble have been spared to render it a comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen as well as for Families—and cleanliness throughout the premises, and the Bed-Rooms in particular, is very strictly attended to.

2. Excellent Wines and good Tiffins and Suppers to be had at moderate charges.

3. First class Billiards also provided.

M. GROSMAN, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertized a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7 Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

THE PARTNERSHIP which existed between Mr. EDWARD PARKER and Messrs. H. COLEMAN & Co., was DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent from the 15th November 1866. H. COLEMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The SIXTH HALF YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February next, at the Banks Offices, No. 1/1 Mission Row, at 4 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half year ending 31st December last, passing the Accounts for said half year, and declaring a Dividend.

By order,
R. O. SAWERS, Manager.

Calcutta, 23rd January 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms:—

For 12 months' .... 6 per cent.
6 months' .... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1867.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—This Company has been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. WARWICK & Co. of Hingunghaut, and the undersigned will be happy to show Samples and receive Orders for them, as well as for the Company's own Agencies at Ahmedabad, Broach, Randere, Kamgaum and Oomrowtee.

THOMAS D. KER,
General District Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th January 1867.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best London-made BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,

52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,

AND

3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S., Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Mathematics	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
French	Mons H. Dupont, P. A. Mons H. A de Joannis, M. A.
German	Dr. Hermann. Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, History, Geography, &c.	Mr. C. Sutton. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Drawing	Mr. H. Wright, Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Böhrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION

OF THE

BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c

Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates

THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews

Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar

THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS AND OBSERVANCES—

Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

REFERENCE TABLES.

Money
Table for reducing Annas and Pies to Decimals of a Rupee, and vice versa
Tables of Indian Coins, Weights, and Measures
Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
Gold and Silver Foreign Coins
Equivalent values of 4, 5 and 5½ per cent. Government Securities
Table of Daily Pay and Allowance from 1 to 500 Rupees per month
Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 Rupees per month
Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
The Stamp Act
Rates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, &c.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
,, ,, Native Sovereigns and Chiefs

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA from 1793 to 1867

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA from 1767 to 1867

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY from 1665 to 1867

THE POST OFFICE.

Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
,, ,, ,, ,, delivery
Despatch of Sea Mails
Malabar Coast Mail
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,, ,, Book and Newspaper Post
,, ,, Soldiers' Letters
,, ,, Letters
,, ,, Book Post
,, ,, Banghy
Table of Postal distances with the Banghy postage
Rates of Postage for Letters, Newspapers, and Books to Foreign Countries
Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies
,, ,, ,, to Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark
Sheriffs of Bombay from 1800 to 1866
List of Public Offices, Banks, &c.
Fall of Rain at Bombay from 1817 to 1866

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay Chamber of Commerce
,, Firms
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 6th instant, for the conveyance of Troops, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

97th Regiment.
12 Officers (about).
2 Warrant Officers.
4 1st and 2nd Class Staff Serjeants.
441 Sergents and Rank and File.
15 Women.
8 Children over 10 years.
23 Children under 10 years.

2nd. The Troops will embark at Kurrachee and sail for orders to Plymouth.

3rd. The vessel Tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 18th instant at Bombay.

4th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

5th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6th. Two thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

8th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND), WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY,

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN INDIA

OF THE

MAGNETIC ÆRIEL VOYAGE,

BY

MISS ADELE.

This wonderful and astonishing experiment created an immense sensation, both in Paris and London, every night, and when Professor Vanek performed this experiment before the French Emperor, so pleased was His Majesty that on the spot he took from his pocket a Watch and Chain (most richly set with Diamonds and Rubies) and presented it to him for his ability and cleverness in the performance of the same. His Majesty also sent a very costly Diamond Ring with his Minister the following day.

GRAND OPTICAL CYCLORAMA,

The voyage through America, France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c. &c.

COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM.

BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Reserved Chairs	Rs.	5
Second Class	,,	3
Gallery	,,	1
Private Boxes (admitting 4)	,,	20

First Class numbered Chairs and Private Boxes may be secured at the *Magical Theatre* on MONDAY and TUESDAY from 10 till 5.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at ½ to 9.

JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st instant.

Bombay, 28th January 1867. ROBINSON & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.—It is proposed that the present and former Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge shall dine together in Bombay about the middle of February next. Gentlemen in the Mofussil or in Bombay wishing to be present are requested to send in their Names and Colleges to the undersigned, Hon. Secretaries.

T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Malabar Hill.
C. WATTS RUSSELL, Esq., 3 Church Lane, Fort.

9th January 1867.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), will be held on the 9th day of February next at 3 P. M., at the Office of the Company, in Meadow Street, Bombay, for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Directors and to pass the Accounts to the end of the year.

To consider the present financial position of the Company, and, if necessary, to pass Resolutions authorizing the Directors to mortgage the property of the Company, to issue Debentures, or to use such other means as may be practicable for raising money on the property of the Company, to discharge the pressing liabilities of the Company, or if considered desirable to pass Resolutions for the winding up of the Company either in the High Court under the supervision of the High Court or voluntarily as the case may be.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th January 1867.

NOTICE.—We are in receipt of the following NEW GOODS:—

LADIES'.

Black Kid Boots.
,, Patent do.

GENTLEMEN'S.

The Prince of Wales' Boot in Morocco.
,, Prince Alfred Boot in do.
,, University do. Kid.
,, Havanna do. do.
,, Chelsea do. Calfskin.
,, Kid with Patent Golosh Boot, Dress.
,, ,, Enamelled do. Walking.
Do. Imitation Balmoral do.
High Levant Morocco Boot.
Shoes in all the above materials.
Racket Shoes with India Rubber Soles.
Slippers, in great variety.

CHILDREN'S.

Boots in Patent and Cashmere.
Shoes in Patent Straps.

TERMS—CASH.

G. NICOLL & Co.,

No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

TO ARCHITECTS.—Competition plans and Elevations of a new CLUB HOUSE are hereby invited by the Committee of the Bombay Club.

The Club House is to include Sitting, Dining, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms with Sleeping apartments for fifty members, twenty-five of which to have small Sitting Rooms attached.

Plans to be sent in on or before the 14th instant to the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Club who will be glad to give any further information to intending Competitors.

A premium of Five hundred Rupees will be given to the successful competitor.

Bombay Club, 1st February 1867.

OVERLAND CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.—The late Cattle Plague having subsided, we are enabled to reduce the price of the above as under:—

Albert and Double Gloster Cheese, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. each, (*suitable for Messes*)	...at	Rs. 1	4	per lb.
Chedder, Berkeley, Somerset and Pine, varying from 7 to 12 lbs.	...at	,, 1	4	,,
Stilton, from 9 to 12 lbs.	...at	,, 1	6	,,
Wiltshire Bacon in cut	...at	,, 1	4	,,
York and Wiltshire Hams	...at	,, 1	4	,,

These are imported in canvass with Sugar and Salt.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce to Amateur and Professional Photographers, that they keep an extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other Article required in the Art of PHOTOGRAPHY, including Cameras of every description, and of the best construction

Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, and others.
Glass Baths, mounted and unmounted.
Glass Dishes, Porcelain Baths and Dishes.
Glass and Porcelain Dippers, Ebonite Baths and Dishes.
Camera Stands, Printing Frames, Scales and Weights.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Graduated Glass Measures, Argentometers.
Glass and Wedgwood Funnels, Pestles and Mortars.
Patent Plate Glasses, Plate Boxes, and Plate Holders.
Vignette Glasses, Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Developing Glasses, Levelling Stands.
Head Rests, Rolling Presses.
Card Mounts, Albums, Stereoscopes.
Stills in Tin and Copper.
Collodions by Thomas, Mawson, Ponting and Blanchard.
Albumenized Paper by the best Makers.
Works on Photography, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

Sarony's Patent Poseing Apparatus, or Universal Rest with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios at Home, and will be found a most valuable aid to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent,—one of the lightest and most complete hitherto introduced.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.—MESSRS. WATSON & Co. beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the newest goods, in their various departments.

The latest styles in Parisian Bonnets—and also in Straw and Crinoline, untrimmed.

Richly embroidered Drap de France Mantles, Paletots, and Jackets, rich Lyons Silks in all the new colours.

New French Muslins, Cambrics, Lamas, Alpacas, Mohairs, in all the fashionable styles; also Warm Dresses and Skirts for ladies going home.

Plain and Striped Winceys, Wool Tartans, French Merinoes, Woolen, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hosiery, NEW KID GLOVES and French Boots and Shoes of every kind, WEDDING, MOURNING, MILLINERY, and DRESS-MAKING orders, generally, promptly executed.

In the Gentlemen's Department a large stock has just been opened of New Trouserings of the very latest fashions PURCHASED OF THE MANUFACTURERS; also new Silk Shirtings fine, soft, all Wool, Silk and Wool, and Cashmere Flannels and Tweeds for Shirts, Pyjamas, Sleeping and Travelling Suits.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,—Military Tailors, Bombay.

SELECTED BORDEAUX CLARETS.—The undersigned are now landing their quarterly shipments of Finest Clarets:—

			per dozen.	
Chateaux Margaux		at	34	0
Leoville	Dinner	at	28	0
St. Julien	Wines	at	22	0
Medoc Best		at	16	0
Do. (in pints), for breakfast or cup		at	9	0
Medoc Petit (in quarts only)		at	12	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

N. B.—Less 10 per cent. for Cash in original cases Monthly settlement 5 per cent.

PRESENTATION BOOKS: all the newest illustrated Books, favourite editions of the Poets, elegantly bound, all the latest books, original and cheap editions of popular authors.

⁂ *See Literary Circular just published.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES: the remainder of the Stock of Letts' Diaries for 1867 is now offered at English prices in order to clear the account.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES: the following numbers are available at English prices:—No. 53 folio: 3 B quarto: 3 quarto: 2 H quarto: 4 quarto: 8, 9, 10, 11, octavo; 12, 13 smaller; Pocket Book Almanacs.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOHN'S LIBRARIES: the volumes of these valuable series are now available at English prices.

⁂ *For particulars see Literary Circular just published.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MEDICAL BOOKS: a valuable collection of Medical Books now in stock. A list of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE LAW REPORTS: the Statutes of the Session, Subscription to the Series for 1867. Rs. 75. The scheme of this issue may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHEAP EDITIONS of the Works of *Charles Dickens, Whyte Melville Thackeray, Walter Scott, G. P. R. James, Ainsworth, Cooper, Wilkie Collins, Bulwer Lytton, A. Trollope, etc., etc.*

⁂ *See Literary Circular just published.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS & STANDARD WORKS OF FICTION. A large collection now available.

⁂ *See Literary Circular just published.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD BOOKS.

⁂ *See Literary Circular just published.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.—25 Volumes—cheap edition, Rs. 15

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MAUNDER'S TREASURIES.—8 volumes, bound in calf Rs. 80, or in cloth Rs. 40.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

VALUABLE WORKS OF REFERENCE.

⁂ *See Literary Circular just published.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LAUGHABLE TABLE BOOK FOR THE quarter of an hour before dinner.

⁂ *See Literary Circular just published.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYERS AND FAMILY BIBLES.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SAUNDERS'S BEST HAND MADE FOOLSCAP PAPER.—The attention of the Heads of Offices is respectfully directed to the above as being unsurpassed in quality and seldom available when required.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

OFFICE BOOKS.—A small consignment of Ledgers, Day-books, Cash-books, Journals, and Letter Copying Books, just unpacked; also Private Cash-Books and Ledgers with Locks.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MONTECRISTO PISTOLS of superior finish and improved construction. Rs. 30. Ammunition for the above per 100, Rs. 3-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS by TOULMIN & GALE, of Morocco Leather, containing every requisite for the Toilette, also Compendiums of Writing and Working Materials. Price Rs. 85.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING BAGS by TOULMIN & GALE, of strong enamelled hide, containing every requisite for the Toilette and Writing Table; also space for a change of Clothes, &c. Price Rs. 70.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE LADY TOURIST'S BAG.—A convenient, neat, and tasty Russia leather bag, with pockets, lock and key, &c. Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUMS.—The attention of Collectors of Photographs is solicited to a fresh consignment of the above just unpacked.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GAMES.—A supply of the following has just been received:—

Croquet, full size, superior quality, Rs. 25.
German Tactics, No. 1 Rs. 5-8, No. 2 Rs. 6-8, No. 3 Rs. 7-8.
Backgammon Boards & Men, No. 1 Rs. 6, No. 2 Rs. 8.
The Race Game with improved folding board Rs. 22.
Squails.............. Rs. 7-8.

The Compendium of Games, containing every standard game of the best quality, packed into the smallest possible compass, Rs. 55.

N. B.—The above has become a favourite wherever introduced.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURIOSITIES OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Magic Metachromatype, a packet containing apparently six plain cards, which by a simple process are converted alternately into a plain and coloured picture. Per packet Rupee 1.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in the week ending 17th November was 29,087; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th November the number was 57,056

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the Bombay *Gazette Press.*

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to The Manager Bombay *Gazette Press.*

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

NOTICES.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS—

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler	Rs. 160
Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, ivory sector, ivory rule, and six inch ivory protractor	125 0
A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box	120 0
A French polished rosewood box containing a set of Electrum instruments as follows:—6 inch sector, jointed needle-pointed dividers, with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory ruler, and ivory sector	110 0
A rosewood box containing precisely similar set without the needle points	[illegible]
A French polished Mahogany Box of best German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 ivory handle pens, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory sector and ivory ruler	75
Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory sector, ivory protractor and ivory ruler	50 0
A Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of brass instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, ivory handle pen, boxwood 6 inch protractor and ebony parallel ruler	25

⁂ SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which are well adapted as a present.

Proportional Compasses, German silver, in neat morocco case	Rs. 25
Pocket Turn, in compass electrum, in a morocco case	26
Napier Compass Electrum in case, very compact	22
Hair Dividers Electrum, 5 inch	7 0
Do. do. 6 inch	8 0
Brass Dividers of various sizes, from Rs. 3 to	7 0
Ebony handle drawing Pens	3 0
Ivory do. do. do.	4 0
Do. do. jointed	8 0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PENS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c. &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH in rolls of [illegible] yards, and one yard wide, per roll Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' Offices.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY RACES—GRAND STAND—

FIRST CLASS.

Season Tickets		15	Rupees.
Single Ticket	"Chairs"	5	,,
do.	"Bench"	2	,,
	SECOND CLASS.		
Single Ticket	"Chairs"	3	Rupees.
do.	"Bench"	1	

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN, Meadow Street and Girgaum.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view:—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.
Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.
Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 3 to Rs. 24.
Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.
Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.
Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.
Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.
Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.
Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.
Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.
Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.
Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.
Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each.
Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 85.
Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.
Passmenterie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.
Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.
Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.
Mantles, in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.
Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.
Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.
Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.
Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.
Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 21.
Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.
Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.
Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.
Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.
Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.
Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.
Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.
Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.
Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.
Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.
Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.
Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.
Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Re. 2-8 to Rs. 4.
Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.
Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.
Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.
Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.
Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.
Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.
Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.
Tarlatans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.
Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.
Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.
Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs 1-8 per yard.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.
Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.
Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.
Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.
Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.
Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.
Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.
Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.
Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies Kid Gloves very best.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THE Share Market has again been quiet. Mazagon shares have been sold at Rs. 740, at which rate the Market closes. We quote Victoria shares Rs. 1,205, Back Bays 2,250, Royal and Presidency Bank shares at Rs. 65 respectively. Nothing has been done in any other description.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscrib. Capital.	Nomi value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	16 per cent dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	65 per share.
2,000,000	200	200	[illegible]	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	65 per share.
5,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company ..	65 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ...	13½ per share.
420,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	15½ per share.
750,000	25	25	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Indi. London & China	35 ex-div.
1,600,000	500	500	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quotation.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk	27 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank.. ..	30 p c. pm.
1,000,000	250	125	3 p ct.	National Bank of India	111 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C...	75 p ct pm. ex-di
800,000	100	100	......	Royal Bank of India	65 per share
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank ...	98 per share. [ni

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	1s. 11 9/16d. nominal.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 ¾d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 91/16d. to 2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100.
[illegible]	30 days' sight ...	99¼.
[illegible]	60 Do. do. ...	98½.
[illegible]	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand	220 nominal.
China House Bills ...	60 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	.. .. ..	Rs. 89
" " Sicca " Loan	1832-33	" 92
" " Co.'s " "	1835-36	} " 88½
" " " " "	1842-43	
" " " " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	" 106
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	" 103
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 226
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold to. or. English ...	" 10-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

OLD.

	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	300 to 305
[illegible]	} 275 to 280
Bhownuggur	
[illegible]	} 260 to 265
[illegible]	} [illegible] to 265
[illegible]	} 250 to 245
[illegible]	[illegible] to 295
[illegible]	285 to 290
[illegible]	280 to 290

NEW.

Oomrawuttee	} 295 to 300
Akote	
Khamgaum	} 285 to 290
[illegible]	
Dhollera	} 305 to 313
Bhownuggur	
Hinganghaut	313 to 317
Broach	305 to 315

Ready Sales,............ 700 to 800 Candies.
For future delivery ... 4,500 Candies.
Market strong. Good demand.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 26th January 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 2nd February, 1867:—

LIABILITIES.	26th Jan.	2nd Feb.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 209,00,000	Rs. 209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balances	" 81,60,507	" 56,21,691
Deposits at Head Office ...	" 255,94,150	" 286,73,142
Do. at Branches	" 31,34,735	" 29,99,567
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 1,51,365	" 1,56,415
Sundries	" 5,35,420	" 13,10,017
	Rs. 584,76,177	Rs. 596,51,832
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 47,16,142	Rs. 47,00,341
Credit Accounts at Do	" 169,03,037	" 108,46,541
Bills Discounted at Do	" 173,66,890	" 174,83,911
Dead Stock	" 10,25,821	" 10,32,482
Stamps	" 11,990	" 11,622
Balances with Agents	" 43,702	" 3,02,144
Sundries	" 8,54,166	" 18,38,558
Govt. Reserve Cash............	" 41,60,507	" 16,21,691
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 133,40,947	" 155,18,309
Do. Branches......	" 60,52,975	" 62,96,233
	Rs. 584,76,177	Rs. 596,51,832

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Baker, Captain W. A., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kirkee.
Tennant, Captain, 45th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Battye, Captain W., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Meywar.
Powell, Colonel R. B., on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 4.

Robinson, Quarter Master W., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Powell, Colonel R. B., on leave, to Poona.
Vesey, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.

Bombay, Monday, 4th February.

COURT MARTIAL.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, a General Court Martial composed as follows, will assemble on Wednesday next, the 6th instant, at the Mess-room at 11 A. M., 1/4 (King's Own) Royal Regiment, Colaba, for the trial of Private Richard Sullivan of that corps and such other prisoners as may be brought before it:—

President.—Lieutenant Colonel Rigby, Staff Corps, general duty, Bombay.

Members.—Major Little, 25th Regiment N. L. I.; Major Muter, 21st Regiment N. I.; Major Hassard, 21st Regiment N. I.; Major Fairbrother, 25th Regiment N. L. I.; Major Eales, 25th Regiment N. L. I.; Captain La Touche, attached 21st Regiment N. I.; Captain Walsh, general duty, Bombay; Captain Lyons, 21st Regiment N. I.; Captain Burridge, 1/4 (King's Own) Royal Regiment; Lieutenant F. A. Beville, 13th Regiment N. I.; two subalterns, 1/4 (King's Own) Royal Regiment; and two subalterns 25th Regiment N. L. I.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 2nd February 1867.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Lieutenant D. T. Webber, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 1st January to 1st February, in extension, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. G. Mackie, 96th Foot, for 15 months from date of embarkation, to England, on private affairs. This officer is available for duty with troops.

Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Kempt, 103rd Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. This officer is not available for duty with troops.

Major E. W. Lyons, Staff Corps, from 25th January to 23rd February, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant V. Davenport, 26th Foot, from 31st January to 28th February, to remain at Rairee, on medical certificate.

ORDERS &c. CONFIRMED.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 11th December.—By Lieutenant Colonel Combe, appointing Lieutenant Griffith, 18th Regiment N. I., to be Staff Officer, Rajkote.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed with effect from the 6th January in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Hodgkinson, appointed to the temporary command of the Neemuch Brigade:—

28th Regiment N. I.—Major Robertson to officiate as commandant; Captain Nimmo as second in command; and Captain Moray as wing officer in addition to his own duties.

Captain Lyons officiated as wing officer 21st Regiment N. I. from the 18th December to the 26th January.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.
3 Ragna .... Taxt ......Stockholm, July 17.
4 Richard Ryland .... Cameron ......Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Eudora .... Knight ......Glasgow, Sept. 12.
Emeu (s) .... Anderson ......Hongkong, Jan. 15.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.
4 Knight of Snowdon......Jones ......Liverpool via Rangoon.
Shah Allum ......Nacoda ......Judda and Hoodeida.
Albertine......Cotes ......Liverpool.
Penang (s) ......McCollum ......Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Nada*, G. A. Hanscom, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Dilkhur*, J. Purdy, bound to Rangoon.
Ship *Dreadnought*, A. P. French, bound to Liverpool.

The ship *Caisher* for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.
Ship *Her Majesty* for Liverpool.
Ship *Oberon*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Yorkshire Merchant*, for Judda and Hoodeida.
S. S. *Melbourne*, for Aden and Suez.
S. S. *Taptee*, for Mandavie.
S. S. *Manchester*, for Kutch Mandavie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Dund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

DEALS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of DEALS now lying on the Elphinstone Bunder Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

NOTICE.—TO LET, a large dry GODOWN, at present used as the TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, between the Cathedral and the premises of the undersigned. FORBES & Co.
2nd February 1867.

FOR SALE, a Gulf Arab GELDING, bay, with black points, young, sound, and quiet to ride or drive. Price Rs. 275. May be seen in the Fort from 10 till 5 o'clock daily. Apply "H B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN to act as LIBRARIAN to the P. and O. Mechanics' Library, Mazagon. Qualifications, read and write English, and strict attention to duties. Salary Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply at the Library in the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, at 5 P. M. on THURSDAY the 7th inst.

NOTICE.—No VISITORS will be admitted into the BYCULLA CLUB HOUSE or Compound for the ensuing Races, unless furnished with Cards of Members, or with First Class Tickets for the Stand, which must be shown to the European Constable on duty at the Club entrance. J. H. GRANT,
Byculla Club, 4th Feb. 1867. Honorary Secretary.

THE Owners of a Cargo of Coals, per French Ship "INDUS," Captain HEINEN, arrived on SATURDAY last, are informed that the Ship will be ready to unload from to-morrow morning, and are requested to send their Boats to take delivery forthwith according to Charter-party H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th February 1867. Agents Ship *Indus*.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE AT THE BOMBAY RACES!!!—The WHITE MAN has the honour to announce that he has erected a MARQUEE at the BYCULLA RACE COURSE, near the Grand Stand, where Refreshments, Ices, &c. of the best quality may be had during the intervals of the Races.

As the weather's warm, the ride dusty,
And folks must needs be awful thirsty,
The White man hopes that every Gent
Will pay a visit to his Tent.

SHOLAPOOR WATER SUPPLY.—TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of sundry works, such as Earthworks, Masonry, Rock Cutting; &c.

The plans and specifications can be seen, and all necessary information received, at the office of A. SHERWOOD, Esq., District Engineer, No. 18 Contract G. I. P. Railway, Sholapoor.

Tenders must be sent in not later than February 20th, 1867, endorsed "Tender for Sholapoor Water Supply Works," to H. E. JACOMB, Esq., Sub Collector, Sholapoor. Mr. Jacomb does not undertake to receive the lowest or any Tender.
2nd February 1867.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, 5TH FEB.,
GRAND GALA NIGHT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. H. THE HONORABLE MEER MAHOMED KHAN.

A GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

GRAND ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
BY THE WONDERFUL
YOUNG LEOTARD,
THE FLYING MAN,
(whose daring performances are nightly hailed with hearty rounds of applause),
THE EMPRESS OF THE ARENA
MDLLE ELLA ZOYARA,
And all the Great Star Troupe in principal Acts.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH FEBRUARY,
SPECIAL NIGHT
FOR
NATIVE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The First and Second Classes will on this occasion each be divided into two parts for the accommodation of Ladies who come unaccompanied by Gentlemen.

The arrangements are under the superintendence of several well known Parsee Gentlemen.

SATURDAY, by particular request, there will be another MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.

NOTICE.—The MASONIC BALL, under the Patronage of the Grand Lodges in Bombay and the P. G. Superintendent of R. A. Masonry, will take place at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY the 8th of February next, Subscription, Rupees 25, which will admit (exclusive of the Subscribers) one Gentleman and two Ladies, or three Ladies, each additional Guest to be charged Rupees Ten. None but Masons are allowed to subscribe, and no Masons will be admitted as Guests.

Applications for Tickets, with the names of the Guests, and the amount of Subscription, to be made to R. L. KING, Esq., the Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. No money or Subscriptions can be received at the Door.
S. TRENN, Hon. Secretary,
H. MORLAND, President,
Masonic Ball Committee.
Bombay, 24th Jan. 1867.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE BUTTIWALLA, SORABJEE JAMSETJEE BUTTIWALLA, EDULJEE HORMUSJEE BUTTIWALLA, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE BUTTIWALLA, and VELCHUND GOOLABCHUND, who carried on business in Bombay in Partnership under the Name and Firm of HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE BUTTIWALLA, SONS, and COMPANY.

IN pursuance of the advertisements which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Summachar Durpan*, and the *Jami Jamshed* of the 28th January 1867, a MEETING OF CREDITORS of the said SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE, EDULJEE HORMUSJEE, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE and VELCHUND GOOLABCHUND, trading as aforesaid, was held on the Fourth Day of February 1867, at 12 o'clock in the noon, in the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazar Street, and the following Resolutions were adopted by the Meeting:—

1st. Mr. P. E. Bendir do take the Chair.

2nd. That the Estate of the said Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Eduljee Hormusjee, Cursetjee Hormusjee, and Velchund Goolabchund, lately trading as Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla, Sons, and Company, be wound up under the management of Trustees in accordance with the Act 28 of 1865, and that an application be made to the High Court for that purpose.

3rd. That Messrs. Henry Gamble, Henry Wilson, and Cursetjee Sorabjee Nadershaw be appointed Trustees of the Estate of Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Eduljee Hormusjee, Cursetjee Hormusjee, and Velchund Goolabchund, and that their remuneration be 2½ per cent on the Assets realized, and that no security be taken from them.—Dated this 4th February 1867.
P. E. BENDIR, Chairman.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 15th idem.

Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

IN consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th October 1866, in the hours of closing and issuing of mails at the General Post Office:—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

	Letters Papers.	After Packet.
For Post Towns on the N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, i. e., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab .... } Do. on the S E. line of the G I P. Railway, i. e. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency .... }	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona.	8 A. M.	....
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, i. e. for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A. M.	5 A. M.
Do. on the ditto ditto ditto i.e. for Post towns of Tarrapore, Oomergaum, Damaun, Balda Pardee, Bilimora, Gundavee, and Surat	8 A. M.	....

Registered letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from 12 (noon) to 5 P. M.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

Three deliveries will be made at the undermentioned hours, and will include the Mails below mentioned, when received in time:—

First Delivery at 7 A. M.—Mails from the Baroda line i. e. from Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, Rajpootana, also Local Mails from Poona.

Second Delivery at 11 A. M.—Through Mails from Madras, and the South, also from Calcutta, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and from the S. E. and N. E. Railway lines.

Third Delivery at 2 P. M.—Local Letters and Sea Mails received after the 2nd Delivery.

The Mails that reach the Post Office after the issue of 3rd or 2 P. M. Delivery will not be issued the same evening, but Letters and papers may be had on application at the Post Office until 5 P. M. and not later.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Not exceeding ¼ Tolah Postage .... 6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah, or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ....One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ....Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that A. D. SASSOON, Esq., C. S. I. has kindly lent his Bungalow, Malabar Castle, Malabar Hill, for the next Assembly on the evening of TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 9 o'clock.
G. F. BEVILLE,
Marine Lines. Honorary Secretary.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 24	LAHORE	Jan. 26
AGRA	Jan. 31	LONDON	Jan. 3
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 28	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 30
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MALTA	Jan. 3
BANGALORE	Jan. 26	MEERUT	Jan. 25
CALCUTTA	Jan. 29	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 19
CAPE	Oct. 16	OUDH	Jan. 26
CEYLON	Jan. 14	PENANG	Jan. 10
FRANCE	Jan. 4	PUNJAUB	Jan. 22
HONGKONG	Jan. 1	SUEZ	Jan. 12
KURRACHEE	Jan 30	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1867.

WE are very glad to learn that the Government of Bombay considers the time has already come for strengthening the constitution and enlarging the powers of the Harbour Board of this town, and that the Board has been officially called upon to offer suggestions as to the mode in which it is of opinion that the contemplated changes can best be carried out.

WHEN savage, or partially civilized, nations insult our flag, and wantonly infringe the laws of nations, by brutal attacks upon the time-honoured persons of ambassadors, or the defenceless families of private citizens who may have been lured from their homes under the belief that they would be protected from injury, it would appear, to most men, that an imperial power ought to act and not temporize. We expect a powerful administration to boldly maintain principle and over-ride expediency quite indifferent to the results, in a pecuniary point of view, so long as civilization can be placed in a position to teach such a lesson to barbarism as will be productive of permanent advantages. When Greece, some few years ago, had the temerity to despise our remonstrances we did not hesitate, for a moment, to menace her with the vengeance of our fleet. In the very heat of the American conflict we taught the incensed Federals to respect our flag; and surely, at the present time, with a rude and unlettered savage, we are not going tamely to submit to an insult offered, to us, in the face of the world, accompanied, at the same time, with a ferocious chuckle, on the part of the Emperor Theodorus, at the supineness of our rulers and the weakness of our power. An insult offered, to a British sailor, in the old times, was sufficient to make the then reigning Pontiff tremble for the safety of St. Peter's. For a less crime than the Emperor Theodorus has committed the most daring soldier-king, of modern times, was carried a captive to Calcutta; a great capital was captured; and a peace was dictated from the palace of the kings of the Douranie dynasty. When Elgin dictated a peace beneath the walls of Pekin, and with the flames of the summer palace showed the Chinese Emperor the place upon the parchment where he was to attach his signature, all calculations of expense were extinguished and the shifty shuffles of expediency sternly ignored. When Governments have a duty to perform, statesmen never pause to calculate the cost of its performance. If they were to do so our colonies, and dependencies, would be huckstered about until they were eventually "knocked down"—as the phrase is—to the highest bidder.

Some time ago we pointed out, in clear, and unmistakeable, language the policy which Great Britain would pursue with respect to the Emperor Theodorus, and it affords us much satisfaction to be able to state that our sentiments have coincided exactly, with those of Her Majesty's Ministers. The telegrams, which we have received, indicate the course which the British Cabinet have resolved to adopt, with respect to the Abyssinian tyrant and the stupid slaves who sustain him in his brutalities. It, therefore, merely rests with us to make certain suggestions which may be useful to the Leader of the Expedition and his Staff. The command of the land forces could not be entrusted to a better man, or a braver soldier, than General Merewether, the present Political Agent at Aden. From his experience, for so many years, on the frontier of Sind, where the foes he had to deal with were subtle and crafty, but brave withal, he will be able to check-mate, at once, the rude barbarians with which the Abyssinian King may attempt to oppose our advance upon his capital. If we once march we must not halt until we recover the captives, uninjured, beneath the palace walls and in the presence of the despot's own people. Let us be warned by the failure of the Eden embassy to Bhootan, and the immense expense which followed a declaration of war not, promptly, followed up. That there are great difficulties, in the projected campaign, to be overcome cannot be doubted, but they are not insuperable; and as we have plenty of time to make all our arrangements, perfect, we have no occasion to fear a miscarriage. Had we acted with even ordinary prudence, in the first instance, all our present difficulties would have been prevented. Instead of sending, as our representative, to the Court of the Abyssinian King, a man of Mr. Rassam's origin, habits, and antecedents, we should have despatched a gentleman whose position was undoubted and his rank, in the public service, unquestionable. Mr. Rassam may be a clever man, and it is possible that he may possess the confidence of his superiors, in an eminent degree; but we have been, most credibly, informed that neither by his habits nor his manners is he a fit representative of British interests at the Court of a sovereign who has demonstrated, by his conduct, how little he rises above the ordinary type of the African barbarian—the hard-headed savage who, in the old times, made us tremble for the safety of Bruce and Park, when those illustrious travellers had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Chiefs through whose dominions they travelled. The men required, for the expedition, ought to be hardy, active, light, troops, such as those which the lands of the Indus and of the Five Rivers produce in abundance. The Beloochees sustained by the irregular Sikh corps are just the men to throw forward to scale the heights and cover the advance of a well selected expedition of land and marine artillery, a few light companies of European infantry, a well equipped camel-corps, each camel mounting a driver and two crack rifleman, a field-battery, a detachment or two of irregular cavalry, Beloochee and Ghoorka Infantry, if procurable, and the usual Ordnance, Commissariat, and Transport details required to accompany a field-force of the character specified.

As to the possibility of landing, and penetrating the interior, those who know the country state that there can be no doubts entertained respecting it. That the enterprize will be difficult cannot be questioned; but when British soldiers have got work to do, difficulties generally do not daunt them. That the expense will be great is, equally, obvious; but before we sent our embassy to the Court of the Emperor Theodorus we ought to have taken this fact into consideration and made our calculations accordingly. As a general rule African savages are not exactly the kind of people from whom much courtesy may be expected; and we ought, therefore, to have speculated upon the probability of either being compelled to resent an insult or avenge an injury. When we commence the war, which cannot well be before the end of October, we shall have the sea behind us and a huge mountain in our front, or rather a table-land, with a perpendicular side two thousand feet high, to reach; but this will not be insurmountable, although, as we have already stated, the expense will be enormous. Nevertheless, we ought to have calculated upon the contingency of war before the despatch of the embassy, or whatever else the Government, out here, may call the mission, which was despatched from Aden. There would, however, be one advantage which should assist us, materially, namely, the assistance which we may fairly expect to obtain from the disaffected tribes who look upon the Abyssinian monarch with all the sullen detestation of a down-trodden people. It has been suggested that Turkey might assist us, possessing, as she does, the whole of the lowlands of the Nile; but it will be much more advisable for us to do the work ourselves. We had quite enough of the Moslem, as an ally, in the Crimea, and if we cannot settle accounts with this miserable Monarch of Savages, the sooner we evacuate Perim, dismantle Aden, and hand the keys, of the Red Sea, over to Louis Napoleon, the better will it be for the future of British finance—apparently, in the eyes of some people, the grand object for which wars are to be waged and the vengeance of the spheres invoked. Happily, the British Cabinet entertains ideas a little different to those which the peace-at-any-price-mongers promulgate. When Lord Dalhousie came out to India, some twenty years ago, and found the Punjab bristling with bayonets and the Sikhs, to a man, haughty and defiant he never, for an instant, hesitated. "If they want war," he exclaimed, "by heavens they shall have it!" History tells us, and a conquered province points out, the manner in which the warriors of Runjeet Sing received the distinction which they were at such pains to solicit. In a similar manner, although without the attendant annexation, will, we trust, the Emperor Theodorus receive the punishment which he has been, for such a length of time, so insolently, provoking. Peace at any price is a miserable policy, and its adoption, almost invariably, leads nations into an expensive war, without even a leaf of the laurel which lends a lustre to conquest. We trust the period has not yet arrived, in India, when Englishmen can look with complacency upon insult, and personal injuries, merely, because action would entail expense. If we are to maintain armies and dominate over an empire of world-wide extent, surely we ought to be in a position to brush away a miserable mosquito, of a monarch, like Theodorus, the Abyssinian, who simply attacks our extremities in the hope that distance and his own insignificance will shield him from retributive vengeance.

SINCE the transfer of the management of the Mazagon Land Company from Messrs. Forbes & Co., to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Mr. A. C. Gumpert has resigned his seat as a director of the Company.

WE hear from the Central Provinces that during the last week cotton has been pouring into the railway stations in such immense quantities, that the Company cannot work it off; that there are large accumulations at Sheagaum and other places along the line, and that a regular block is imminent. The Cotton Commissioner and his staff have been trying to introduce some system in the station-yards where the cotton is stacked, and precautions against fire have been taken; but some special arrangement for the relief of traffic is imperative, and we are glad to learn that Mr. Rivett-Carnac is now on his way to Bombay, to urge this necessity upon the railway authorities here. Mr. Rivett-Carnac's representations will be those of a faithful eye-witness, and we hope that the railway authorities will appreciate and respond to his efforts, and that some immediate means may be found of accelerating the traffic on the line and putting an end to delays, which, however caused, are very exasperating to merchants in Bombay. We may add that there are now about 50,000 docras of cotton lying at the various stations along the railway.

THE *Central India Times*:—We are glad to hear that the official opening of the Railway from Sindee to Nagpore will take place much earlier than was at first anticipated. The auspicious day is fixed for the 15th February.

THE same:—The "bag" of elephants at the Government Khaddas of Belaspere on the 9th November last would, we fancy, satisfy the desires of even the most insatiate hunter after "big game." No less than 38, who are all doing well, were captured on the above date. This great success is, of course, altogether to be attributed to the excellent arrangements made by that indefatigable officer Lieutenant J. Johnstone, Superintendent of Government Kheddas.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 19TH JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool to-day closed very dull. Fair Dhollera 12d.

Exchange on Bombay 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.

Enfaced Rupee Paper—

4 per cent. Government Securities		84½
5 per cent.	" "	101
5½ per cent.	" "	105⅞

The sum of £140,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LONDON, 21ST JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed slightly firmer. Fair Dhollera 12¼d.

LONDON, 22ND JAN., AFTERNOON.

To-day the Cotton Market at Liverpool closed quiet. Fair Dhollera 12¼d.

The Manchester Market is very dull:—

7lb. Shirtings	11s. 0d.
8¼ "	16s. 0d.
40s Twist	1s. 7d.

LONDON, 24TH JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Fair Dhollera 12¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending to-day show the following changes as compared with the previous account:—

Decrease in the Reserve of Notes	£ 9,000
" " Bullion	£389,000
" " Bills discounted.........	£588,000

LONDON, 25TH JAN., MORNING.

Latest telegraphic advices from America state that the sentence of death that was passed upon the Fenian prisoners in Canada has been commuted to twenty years' imprisonment.

James Stephens, the Fenian head centre, has been deposed, and General Gleason has been appointed in his stead.

LONDON, 25TH JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool to-day closed quiet. Fair Dhollera 12¼d.

The Manchester Market is dull:—

7lb. Shirtings	10s. 9d.
8¼lb. "	14s. 10½d.
40s Twist	1s. 7d.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 4th February.
Steamer *Coringa*, from Calcutta, anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 4th February.
Steamer *Orissa*, from Cannanore, anchored.

CANNANORE, 4th February.
Steamer *Burmah*, from Mangalore, anchored.

BOMBAY.

THE B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Yamuna* left Suez for Bombay on the 22nd January last, and is expected to arrive here on the 7th instant.

THE British ship *Dharwar* was hauled into the Government dock yesterday, and H. M.'s tug steamer *Sind* hauled out.

WE are requested by the Senior Magistrate to acknowledge the receipt of one rupee from *Commercial* for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

◆

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 2nd February last was 52·2 feet and in the corresponding week during the last year it was 52·3 feet.

BY the telegram of yesterday from the Director of the Indo-European line it appears that the direct line was in order to Constantinople, but that the Persian line was still interrupted.

◆

THE rates of postage to be levied on letters, &c. sent by extra Overland Mail are the same as on letters &c. despatched by the ordinary Overland Mails.

◆

THE LATE MARWARRY MURDER IN THE KHOJAH STREET.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, the presiding Judge in the present Criminal Sessions, has fixed this day (Tuesday) for the hearing of the above case before a special jury.

◆

THE following officers are appointed to do duty with a detachment of invalids, &c., about to proceed on board the ship *Essex*:—Captain J. H. Tennant, 45th Foot, in command; Lieut. H. H. Richards, 103rd Foot; Lieut. W. G. Mackie, 96th Foot; and Staff Assistant Surgeon Bourke, M. B., in medical charge.

◆

MR. JOHN HOWARD, an engineer, was yesterday fined by the presiding Judge in the Criminal Sessions in the sum of rupees forty, for being absent from the afternoon common jury. Mr. Howard subsequently appeared in Court and paid the fine to the Deputy Sheriff.

◆

THE following passengers will proceed to Suez at noon to-day by the B. & B. S. S. Company's steamer *Nada*, Captain Hanscom:—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. McClure, the Rev. Alexander Forbes, and the Rev. Joseph Lopez.

◆

M. THENON, the French Consul, has signified his intention of presenting a prize to be shot for by the Nagpore Volunteer Rifles.—*Central India Times*.

◆

M. THENON, on his way through Kamptee, the other day visited the Roman Catholic Orphanage and the Schools kept up by the Missionaries of the order of Saint Francis of Sales. He was much pleased with the management, and indeed all he saw. It was his intention, in company with the priests and Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac, to have visited the Roman Catholic Colony at Thanna; but the priest in charge of the Colony having unfortunately met with a severe accident which necessitated his coming into Kamptee, the visit is on that account postponed.—*Id.*

◆

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Emeu*, Captain W. D. Anderson arrived yesterday evening with the China mail. Her dates are Hongkong 15th, Singapore 22nd, Penang 24th and Point de Galle 31st January. The following is the list of passengers:—Mr. Mackie; Mr. Walker; Mr. C. B. Colah; Mr. M. B. Polishwalla; Mr. Paterson; Mr. Loughnan.

◆

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment at Colaba, this evening:—

Quick March..."Mathilden"......... Konnemann.
Overture ......"Les Diamans de la Couronne"............Auber.
Quadrille ......"Dinorah" ....Kuhner.
Selection ......"Crispino e la Comare"...............Ricci.
Waltz............"Mountain Daisy"..D'Albert.
Gallop ...."Trab, Trab" ....Sommerlatt.

◆

A MEETING of the creditors of Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla, Sons, and Co. was held at the offices of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile yesterday, at noon. Mr. P. E. Bendir in the chair. The liabilities were stated as over Rs. 7,00,000 and the assets, good, bad and doubtful, at Rs. 9,00,000. It was resolved that the estate of the insolvents' should be wound up by trustees under the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865. Messrs H. Gamble, H. Wilson, and Cursetjee Sorabjee Nadershaw were appointed liquidators, and their remuneration was fixed at 2½ per cent. on the assets realised.

◆

A MEETING of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday afternoon to consider the Report of the standing committee on the Bill to amend the Municipal Act, A. R. Scoble, Esq., in the chair. A majority of the Bench differed from the committee as to the collection in advance of the municipal taxes, and carried a resolution that it was expedient so to levy them. The Bench also, after a division, resolved that the maximum house-rate should not be reduced from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent. We shall give a detailed report of the proceedings in to-morrow's issue.

◆

THE reply of Sir Bartle Frere to the farewell address, presented by the native community at Poona, to His Excellency yesterday afternoon, (a full report of which appears in our impression to-day) was telegraphed along the telegraphic wire of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The whole of the arrangements for which was carried out in the most satisfactory manner under the superintendence of Mr. M. Collins (of the Company's Telegraph Department) at a few hours' notice. The first word of this lengthy message was received at Boree Bunder station at 5-10 P. M. and the concluding sentence at 7-50 P. M., thus occupying two hours and forty minutes in transmission. The names of the receiving signallers at Boree Bunder are Sebastian Rozario, Krishnajee Narayen and Keshow Krishna, and the transmitters at Poona, Gopal Ramchunder and Keshow Govind. The highly satisfactory and intelligent manner in which the message was transmitted reflects no small amount of credit on the establishment. The instrument used on this occasion was Morse's Patent.

◆

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday were as follows:—

From United Kingdom 25th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 1 hour 40 minutes to 0 hour 5 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 4th Feb. were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta via Agra... ...	4	49	3	42
" Calcutta via Madras ...	7	30	1	50
" Madras	1	30	0	17

KURRACHEE, 4TH, 7-55 A. M.—Direct line interruption beyond Bagdad. Persian line still interrupted.

KURRACHEE, 4TH, 4-15 A. M.—Direct line right to Constantinople.

KURRACHEE, 4TH, 4-15 A. M.—Direct line right to Pera.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53′ 30″ North; longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of barometer above the sea = 37 feet.

Date. 1867	Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Dew point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8 parts.)	Maximum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	Minimum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M.	WIND. General Direction.	WIND. Movement in 24 hours.
	inches	°	°	°			°	°		Miles.
Jan. 28th	29·912	74·8	70·8	67·8	0·790	0·3	82·4	69·0	N.; S.E.; E.; S.; S.W.; N. W.; N.E.	73·4
" 29th	·934	74·7	69·8	67·1	·796	1·4	80·1	70·5	E.; N. N.E.; N. W.; N.	106·9
" 30th	·971	76·4	65·9	61·2	·653	1·2	81·4	68·3	N.; N. E.; N.; N. W.; N.	184·2
" 31st	·957	73·2	62·7	56·1	·560	0·0	81·5	66·1	N.; N. E.; N.; N. W.; N.	165·3
Feb. 1st	·944	73·6	66·3	62·3	·683	0·0	81·6	65·5	N.; N. E.; E.; N. W.; N.; N.E.	120·0
" 2nd	·906	73·5	67·7	64·9	[illegible]	0·0	80·5	67·0	N.; N. E.; E.; N. W.; N.N.W.	122·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...

FAREWELL ADDRESS AT POONA TO SIR BARTLE FRERE.

[WE have made special arrangements to present our readers with the farewell address presented yesterday afternoon by the native community of Poona to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, and His Excellency's reply thereto. The latter has been specially telegraphed for the *Gazette* along the telegraphic wire of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the accuracy and rapidity with which the message was transmitted devolve much credit on the Company's officials.]

Yesterday (Monday) afternoon a farewell address was presented to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, in the Council Hall at Poona, on behalf of the native community of the town. The principal native residents, and a large company of European ladies and gentlemen, were present on the occasion. His Excellency arrived about 4 o'clock, and the proceedings were then opened by Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee, who addressed Sir Bartle Frere as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The honour has been conferred upon me, by the native community of Poona, to present in their name the accompanying address to your Excellency. The present being almost the last occasion of Your Excellency's appearance in public, certainly the last of your appearing among the native public of Poona, the pleasure we feel at seeing you again in our midst is greatly lessened by the presence of the feeling that we shall have that pleasure no more. It becomes us, then, at this time to beg of your Excellency to allow us to bid you a respectful and solemn farewell. We cannot help feeling, that in losing your Excellency, we lose not only a wise and beneficent Governor, but also a true and faithful friend. And we have endeavoured to represent in some measure to your Excellency, in the address which I have the honour of presenting, the feelings uppermost in our minds at this time, when the direct and personal connexion between your Excellency, and our community is about to be severed.

Speaking for myself individually it is a matter of no little gratification to me to be selected to present the address to your Excellency. For me it has a peculiar pleasure, as it enables me to express here the debt of gratitude I owe to your Excellency for the interest you so kindly evinced always in the welfare of my family, which I shall ever gratefully remember.

With your Excellency's permission, I will now, on behalf of the native inhabitants of Poona, read the address drawn up for presentation to your Excellency, craving for it your Excellency's gracious acceptance.

Mr. Pudumjee then read the address, which had been signed by about 1,000 persons, and which was as follows:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., Governor of Bombay.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned native inhabitants of Poona, beg respectfully to approach your Excellency on the eve of your departure from amongst us, not merely to express a formal farewell, but to convey to your Excellency some notion of the debt of gratitude which we feel ourselves to owe for the many proofs we have received, both public and private, of your Excellency's regard for the natives of this country, and your sincere wishes for their advancement and general welfare.

Thirty-three years ago your Excellency entered upon an honourable, though arduous, career in this Presidency; and from that time to the present you have constantly manifested a desire to become acquainted, as far as possible, with the languages, the manners, the customs, the religions, and even the prejudices of the people among whom you were called to labour; and obtaining a rare and extensive knowledge upon these and kindred subjects, your Excellency has been enabled to govern us with an intelligence which it needed only your singleness of purpose, and resolution to do what was right, to produce practical results of the greatest value and most extensive application.

By consistently and continuously befriending and encouraging native education, your Excellency has applied a lever, which must ere long, as more and more power can be brought to bear on it, have the effect of raising the bulk of the people, of this great country, into a position where the light of real knowledge of truth, and of progress, may shine upon them. The great results, already obtained, are a sign not to be mistaken, of the still greater results which shall be. And here we must not omit to mention, that we owe your Excellency thanks for the great interest you took in, and the encouragement you gave to, the advancement of the study of Oriental literature.

Upon the important work of female education in this Presidency your Excellency has bestowed special attention, and it must be a subject of sincere pleasure and gratification to your Excellency (as it is to us) that this great movement, with which the highest and best interests of the community are inseparably connected, has made, and is making, steady progress, not only throughout this Presidency, but generally throughout India. It will not soon be forgotten that your Excellency has been pleased, on numerous occasions, to give up much of your valuable time in attending the examinations of girls' schools, in addressing words of encouragement to the pupils and supporters of these institutions, and in impressing upon all,—both by word and example,—the importance of the movement, and the importance of persevering in it.

And here, your Excellency will pardon us, if we ask permission to tender our most sincere thanks to Lady Frere, for the part she has taken in this, perhaps the most important of all the means now in operation for the regeneration of India.

There is yet another way in which your Excellency has encouraged education, and for which our best thanks are due. Your Excellency has appointed natives of India to numerous posts of high honour under your government; to Judgeships of the High Court, to Assistant Judgeships, to Judgeships of the Small Cause Court, to be Settlement Officers, Revenue Officers, Magistrates, Assistant Superintendents of Police, &c. &c., and has hereby declared, in the most palpable manner, that if natives are qualified for such and similar posts, their claims for employment will receive full and ample consideration,—in the spirit of the assurance to this effect given in the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which in this, as in all other points you have endeavoured faithfully and consistently to carry out.

But not only in the matter of education has your Excellency striven to improve the condition of the people of India. You have fostered the establishment of works of public utility, and have encouraged the erection and endowment of many institutions, hospitals, and asylums, for the alleviation of the distresses of the suffering and the poor. Under your auspices the principle of Municipal government, acted upon from remote antiquity in this land, but which had from various circumstances fallen long since into very general disuse, has been re-introduced into several of the towns of the Presidency. In short, wherever and whenever an opportunity has presented itself to your Excellency for the doing of any act, whereby the condition of the natives of this country could be ameliorated or improved, your Excellency has never hesitated to embrace the opportunity, and to turn it to the best account.

The inhabitants of Poona have especial reason to congratulate your Excellency, and themselves, on the establishment of the Deccan College, the Engineering College, the David Sassoon Hospital, and the Infirm Asylum, the proposed new water works, and various other works completed, or in progress, which owe their existence either to the action of your Excellency's government, or to the munificence of private individuals encouraged and supported by your Excellency; and to mark our sense of the special obligations under which your Excellency's kindness has placed us, the inhabitants of Poona, we have set on foot a movement for the perpetuation of your Excellency's memory in this city, by the establishment of scholarships in the Poona Civil Engineering College, in connection with your Excellency's name.

It is with feelings of sorrow that we contemplate the prospect of the speedy termination of your Excellency's kind and beneficent rule, a rule which has had the effect of steadily increasing the attachment of the Chiefs and people of this Presidency to your Excellency personally, and to the Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which you have so faithfully and worthily administered. We are, nevertheless, cheered by the reflection that in the position you will occupy as a member of the Indian Council in England, you will continue to be connected with our country; and we are sure that you will always have its interests at heart, and will endeavour to further them to the utmost extent of your great powers.

It is our earnest prayer that the days of your retirement, after your years of assiduous labour, may be many, that your Excellency and Lady Frere with the members of your respected family may be blessed with health and happiness; that in appreciation of the great results of your Excellency's Government here, our Most Gracious Sovereign may be pleased to continue to shower favours and honours upon you; and that when your race is completely run, you may receive from our common Father and God the rewards which all the followers of all the various faiths, of this vast empire, believe to wait upon the good and the virtuous, and especially upon those who, being rulers, have, like your Excellency, exerted themselves steadily, and perseveringly to forward the best interests of those committed to their charge.—We remain, your Excellency's obedient servants.

Poona, 4th February, 1867.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you kindly for your address to me. When I was last amongst you I had not expected to be able to visit Poona again, but business of importance connected with the growth of this rapidly increasing station required my presence, and I am glad of the opportunity thus offered me of thanking you for this great proof of your good will. However flattering may be the views you have taken of what I have been able to accomplish you have not, I may assure you, over-estimated the earnestness of my desire to be of real and permanent service to the community you represent and among whom so large a portion of my official life has been passed. I am glad that you have given such prominence to the subject of education, for though many have been able to render more personal service than I have done in the cause of education, I can assure you no one estimates more highly than I do its importance as regards the advancement of the people of this country. You rightly speak of education in its widest sense as enobling and as furnishing useful training of every kind which can improve the intellect, the heart, or even the critical powers of man; and it is, as bearing more or less upon every respect and variety of true education in its most comprehensive sense, that I attach a particular value to the view you express regarding female education, and that I would beg to thank you in Lady Frere's name as well as in my own, for what you say of our share in promoting it. As I once before reminded you, I can remember the first native lady in Bombay who could speak and read a little English, and I can recollect the time when your excellent friend, the late Mr. James Mitchell, opened the first school for teaching little girls in this city of Poona to read and write their own Marathi language. This school he allowed me to visit with many a careful charge that I would not say anything about it which could attract general attention to his attempt, lest suspicion and prejudice should be aroused and the good work be hindered. I remember at the time being told in answer to my enquiry, from more than one respectable Brahmin of my acquaintance, that a few Brahmin ladies of high rank could be found who could read and write, but that it was not a subject to be talked about, for that reading and writing were not generally considered such desirable accomplishments for women, that their possession by the ladies of any respectable family would be readily admitted in conversation with a casual acquaintance. How much your own public feeling has changed in that respect you all know. Female schools for all classes are now to be met with in Poona, and many of the upper classes have their girls taught at home. In the present scarcity of female teachers, the knowledge thus acquired is generally of necessity very elementary, but I feel assured much will soon be done to supply this want, and that the spread of education among the women of Poona, and of Western India generally, will be quite as rapid and as important, in all useful results, as among the men. It has often been remarked that this will be, in fact, but a return to ancient habits in which the men of olden times showed more true wisdom than their descendants unless all history misleads. As the ladies of ancient India, of Syria, and Persia considered learning and literary accomplishments no unfeminine attributes, but rather as necessary marks of true nobility of rank and character, it is, we are assured, a comparatively modern innovation in India which would shut up the women of any noble house or debar them all mental culture; and the Hindoos and Parsees who would educate the women of their families so as to fit them to come out and influence society, as do their sisters in the Western world, are more true to the ancient tradition of their race than those who would perpetuate the later innovation of female seclusion. In this respect I cannot but regard as most important the change in the habits of the upper classes of native society here and in Bombay, which many may perhaps regard as superficial and of little moment. Lady Frere and I both cherish a pleasing recollection of the first great entertainment given by any native gentleman on this side of India at which some of the guests accompanied the Governor and his wife, Sir George and Lady Arthur, and were presented to the wife of the host and to the other ladies of the family. Our hosts of that evening has since then been equally tried in the highest prosperity and in much domestic affliction and adversity, and has been equally beloved and respected in every condition of life. She has taken an active share in promoting and suggesting deeds of thoughtful, unselfish, and large-hearted benevolence which will, I am persuaded, preserve the names of herself, her husband, and children, not only in written history, but in popular tradition as among the benefactors of their kind. But I have often thought that the innovation in social customs in which she took part so many years ago will not prove the smallest, nor the least important among the good and wise deeds with which her memory will be associated. Others are now following the example then set, and we have of late seen native ladies do the honours of their parents' and husbands' homes with a grace and dignity which make us still more lament the custom which has so long debarred them from what seems to be their natural influence in society. I feel sure, gentlemen, that it is from no vague feeling that you prominently noticed this subject in your parting address, and it is assuredly in no spirit of trifling that I now dwell on it in replying to you, but from a deep and serious conviction of the extent to which this subject of female education affects our appreciation of Oriental habits and character. You will more clearly and easily see this influence among the simplest and roughest of our race than the more cultivated and polished; but from the peer in his palace to the peasant in his cottage you will find that Englishmen generally regard, as a being of a lower order, that man who treats his wife as a drudge or an inferior, and they take for granted that he who confesses to feel no true respect for his own wife can be worthy of but little respect himself. On the other hand, whatever his prejudices the average Englishman is instantly struck with a feeling of real sympathy for any one whom he discovers to possess the same feelings in his domestic relations which actuate himself with a belief that of the many fruitful sources of prejudice which have prevented the East and the West from understanding each other, few have been more potent than those customs which led Europeans to imagine that you do not regard the fairest portion of creation with the same respect and admiration as we do, and which thus make Europeans shy to confess to you how largely the civilizing and humanizing element of female influence guides and elevates our own Western civilization. I have listened with peculiar pleasure to that part of your address which connects my name with the municipal improvements of Poona. In the monuments of private munificence and public spirit which we see springing up around us, I can claim no share beyond what may belong to warm sympathy with their objects and a corresponding readiness to afford any aid which they might require from Government, but I shall ever take a deep interest in the municipal improvements of Poona. The extent of what has been already done may be underrated by those who do not, as I do, recollect Poona in the days when no wheel carriage could pass through the streets, and when the Governor Sir R. Grant had to return the visits of the Sirdars on horseback. In any point of view, however, it is clear that Poona has far outgrown its present municipal organization, and I am glad to believe that there are the materials available for providing an enlarged and improved municipal organisation which shall do for Poona what is being done on a far larger scale and with every promise of success in Bombay, and that Government will shortly be enabled to do all that Government can do by placing effectual means of self-improvement in your own hands. It is truly a gigantic work, but your difficulties will only increase by delay, and I can answer for my colleagues in the Government, that the good work will have their energetic support when I am gone. For the good wishes with which your address concludes, allow me on behalf of Lady Frere as well as of myself to offer you our hearty and very sincere thanks. We shall ever look back on the days we have spent in Poona as among the happiest of our lives, and wherever we go we shall ever feel the warmest interest in its prosperity, nor cease to pray that the blessings of truth, of peace, and of righteousness may ever more and more abide in this land. (Sir Bartle Frere concluded amidst applause.)

After His Excellency had concluded, and pan soopari, &c., were distributed to the company, Sir Bartle then took his leave.

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LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1867.

Second Day, Monday, 4th February.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench a few minutes before 10 o'clock, when the following cases were called on before a common jury:—

THEFT.—Manockchund Madowjee was charged with stealing several gold ornaments belonging to his master Canjee Peetamber. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twelve calendar months in the House of Correction.

THEFT IN A BUILDING USED AS A DWELLING.—Rama Harree was arraigned for having committed the theft in a building used as a human dwelling. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by His Lordship to suffer rigorous imprisonment for twelve calendar months in the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Doolub Moorar was charged with theft in a building used as a human dwelling. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor in this case, Mr. Haussen, was living at Girgaum about two months ago, and the prisoner was a dressing boy in his employ during that time. Some time in December last the prosecutor kept about Rs. 700 in a cupboard, and two or three days afterwards when he went to the cupboard to look for them, he found Rs. 370 missing. In consequence of information received by him the prosecutor suspected the prisoner. Information of the theft was given to a police ramoosee, who searched the prisoner's box and found therein Rs. 524 and other articles, which the prosecutor claimed as his.

Shaik Ismail Shaik Inoos, a police ramoosee in the employ of the Spinning and Weaving Mills at Girgaum, remembered that one day in the early part of December last the prosecutor sent for him, and from what he told him, he searched the prisoner's person, and found upon him one rupee, which Mr. Haussen recognized as his, he having marked it before. One note of one hundred rupees was found in his turban. Witness could not read the figures of the note, but Mr. Cunningham, the Inspector of Police, told him that it was a hundred rupee note. Witness afterwards searched two boxes belonging to the prisoner, and he found therein several bundles of rupees and a towel, the latter of which he (Mr. Haussen) recognized as his. A pot was also found therein, which the prisoner said was his. Witness gave all the articles to Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Cunningham was a police constable in December last, and on the morning of the 4th of that month he was sent for to the house of the prosecutor, where the last witness made him over the articles, which he had found in the prisoner's box, as well as the articles which he had found upon his person. Witness asked the prisoner how he came by the marked rupee, he said that it was his. He also asked him how he came in possession of the other property, but he gave no satisfactory reply.

Temoojee Eduljee said that he was employed in the shroff's department in the Bank of Bombay, and in December last four bank notes of one hundred rupees each were paid by him to the prosecutor.

Two other witnesses were next called and they proved that the rupee marked by the prosecutor and a note of one hundred rupees were found upon the prisoner's person when he was searched.

The prisoner urged, in defence, that it was a false charge.

His Lordship summed up and the jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, who was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for sixteen calendar months in the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Mahomed Suckoor was tried for having committed the theft of several articles belonging to his master Hajee Ayab Abdool Curreem.

The prosecutor Hajee Ayab Abdool Curreem in this case, is a tailor, and keeps a shop in the Bhendy Bazaar Road. In the early part of the month of January last the prisoner was in his employ as an apprentice. One Sunday evening the prisoner told him that his father-in-law wanted to see him. Upon this statement witness went to his father-in-law and left the prisoner in charge of the shop. There was at the time alpacas, skull caps and other articles in the shop. About 8-30 P. M. the witness returned home and sent the prisoner's dinner with one Hajee Beg, who returned immediately afterwards and, in consequence of what he told him, he went to the shop and found the doors of the shop open, and the prisoner was not there. The prisoner was subsequently arrested at Poona with some of the stolen articles in his possession.

Mr. Samuel Sydney Smith, Inspector of the Railway Police, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, stated that in consequence of a telegram received by him, he arrested the prisoner at Poona on the morning of Monday, the 7th January last with several of the articles before the Court. The prisoner was subsequently sent to Bombay in charge of the police.

A policeman was next called and he proved that one day in January last, in consequence of information received by him, he went with the prosecutor to the shop of a Marwarree, who produced the three caps before the Court, which were pledged by the prisoner with him.

The prisoner stated in defence that he was in habit of going out and selling the articles on behalf of the prosecutor. He was sent to Poona on this particular occasion to sell the articles, but on account of some enmity that existed he was brought into this trouble.

The jury convicted the prisoner, who was sentenced to undergo sixteen calendar months rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Rutto Cowda was charged with house-breaking by night, and theft in building used as a human dwelling. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Ibjee Callianjee is a cloth merchant and had a shop situated outside the Fort. In the early part of the last month he had the jewellery in a casket, which was placed in a box. About half past 10 P. M., on a day in January last he left the ornaments in his shop and went home. The shop was locked at the time. On the following morning, in consequence of what his servant told him, he went to the shop, which he found open. He found the padlock lying on the ground and the door was open. He went into the shop and found the casket of jewellery missing. Witness afterwards went to the house of Abdool Cadur, a police subedar, where he found the prisoner in his custody, with the casket of jewellery in his possession.

A native policeman stated that one morning in January last while he was doing duty, he saw the prisoner passing along the road with a bundle under his arm. The peon asked him what he had with him, he replied that it was his bread. He suspected something wrong and took the prisoner to subedar Abdool Cadur's house, and, on search being made, the casket containing ornaments were found in his possession. After a short time the prosecutor came there and claimed the property as his.

Tanaji Trembuck, a police naik, remembered seeing the prisoner on the 14th January last in the Chuckla. He had been detained by the last witness in his presence. The sepoy told him that one rupee and four annas had been paid to him by way of bribe with a view to let him off. The witness immediately afterwards reported this matter to the subedar.

The prisoner urged, in defence, that he was a stranger here, and that he did not commit the theft. He got the property from two other men, which he was taking to the *Sirkar*, and was arrested.

His Lordship summed up the whole of the evidence in a lucid manner, after which the jury retired for about ten minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner on the third count of the indictment, namely, of receiving stolen property. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months in the House of Correction.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Jaffer Ally Bux was charged with house-breaking and theft in a building used as a human dwelling. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and, being an old offender, His Lordship sentenced him to be imprisoned for nineteen calendar months in the House of Correction, and also to receive thirty lashes by the cat-o'-nine-tails after the expiration of the sentence.

THEFT IN A DWELLING HOUSE.—Sheik Munnoo Sheik Babun and Narayen Wittoo were arraigned for having committed theft in a building used as a human dwelling. The first prisoner pleaded guilty and the second *not* guilty.

It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor in this case is a washerman, and the second prisoner was a servant in his employ. The first prisoner used to visit the second in his house. On the 23rd January last, at about half-past 9 P. M., the first prisoner went to the prosecutor and asked him and his companion, the second prisoner, to go with him to a liquor shop and take a glass of liquor. The prosecutor complied with his request, and thus they three went together to a shop. In about an hour they all returned home, the washerman was quite drunk. Both the prisoners slept at his house that night in the same room. Before he left home he had four gold neck ornaments and a nose ring, which he, the prosecutor, had placed in a box. When he awoke the following morning he found the ornaments missing from the box. Information of the robbery was given to the police and the prisoners were arrested.

The evidence against the second prisoner not being sufficient, he was acquitted by the jury, and was discharged by proclamation. The first prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine calendar months in the House of Correction.

LURKING-HOUSE TRESPASS.—Wittoo Eanojee was charged with lurking-house trespass by night and theft in a building used for the custody of property. The prisoner pleaded *not* guilty.

Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy stated that he was a liquor-seller, and remembered having closed his shop one night in November last and went home. He kept there that night in a side-board thirty rupees in cash, some bank notes, gold sovereigns, and copper money. On the following morning, at about 3 o'clock, in consequence of information received by him from one Dhondoo sepoy, he went to the shop in company with him. He unlocked the door and went into the shop, where he found the prisoner, who was standing in a corner near a staircase. The property before the Court was with him, and when the witness attempted to seize the prisoner he dropped down the bag in which the property was kept. The policeman took him into custody. Witness found charcoal burning on the side of the side-board, and he believed that the prisoner intended to set on fire the side-board.

Dhondoo, policeman, corroborated in material points the testimony of the last witness.

The prisoner urged in defence that he went inside that shop to drink, and after having become senseless he laid down there.

His Lordship summed up, and the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, convicted the prisoner on the second count of the indictment, namely, theft in a building used as a dwelling-house. The accused being an incorrigible rogue, His Lordship sentenced him to ten years' transportation.

THEFT.—Govind Chinka was charged with theft in a building used as a human dwelling. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine calendar months in the House of Correction.

His Lordship expressed his regret to the gentlemen of the jury that he had no short cases for them to-day, and directed them to be in attendance in Court to-morrow (Wednesday). This day (Tuesday) had been fixed by His Lordship for a case which would come on before a special jury.

The Court rose at 4-30 P. M.

A REMINISCENCE OF ELPHINSTONE SHARE TRANSACTIONS IN 1865.

SIR C. SARGENT was engaged on the 26th, 28th, 29th, and 31st ult. and 1st inst. in the trial of a suit brought by the trustees of Cumalsey Premjee against the trustees of Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, to recover the sum of Rs. 13,88,750, being the alleged balance due by the defendant for shares purchased in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company by the plaintiff for Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and for calls paid on the same and interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Scoble, with Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Kelly & Co., conducted the case for the plaintiffs. Mr. Howard, with Mr. Pigot and Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Ramsden, and Prescot, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint set out that the action was brought by the trustees of Cumalsey Premjee's estate, to recover the sum of Rs. 13,88,750, balance of money due from Cursetjee Furdoonjee for shares purchased and calls paid on the same by Cumalsey Premjee at the request of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. On the 21st February 1865 Cumalsey Premjee purchased for Cursetjee Furdoonjee, at his request, 460 shares in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company paying Rs. 10,52,750. On the following day he paid, at Cursetjee's request, a call of Rs. 1,000 per share on 155 of the abovementioned shares, and on the 27th of the same month Rs. 1,000 per share on the remaining 305 shares. Cursetjee was alleged to have acknowledged that Cumalsey received Rs. 1,24,000 for his use; and the plaintiffs said that as all conditions, &c. were fulfilled, they are entitled to have the said balance paid to them as trustees to Cumalsey's estate, yet the defendant had wholly and absolutely refused to pay the same or any part thereof. The particulars of demand (attached to the plaint) stated on the debit side, that 460 Elphinstone shares had been purchased amounting to Rs. 10,52,750, calls on the same paid to Rs. 4,60,000, making a total of Rs. 15,12,750. On the other side of the account credit was given for the proceed of sale of 200 Surat Bank shares Rs. 44,000; by a cheque on Joint Stock Corporation Rs. 80,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 13,88,750, the sum now sued for.

The written statement filed by the defendants denied that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the monies claimed in the plaint or that any part thereof was due from Cursetjee Furdoonjee or his trustees as alleged. They did not admit the allegations in paras. one, two, four and five of the same. They admit that Cursetjee requested Cumalsey to bid at an auction sale for certain shares in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company on his (Cursetjee's) account, and that certain shares were so purchased by Cumalsey for him, but the number of shares so purchased was only 155 and not 460, and Cursetjee afterwards himself attended such sale and bought other shares in the Company on his own account. They afterwards agreed that Cursetjee should sell and Cumalsey purchase these shares at the price at which they were knocked down, and Cumalsey paid the sum of Rs. 1,000 per share on account of the purchase money, on all those shares in the Company and promised to pay the residue, and the shares were then transferred from the name of Cursetjee to that of Cumalsey in the books of the Company. The sum of Rs. 80,000 mentioned in the particulars of demand was money lent and advanced by Cursetjee to Cumalsey, and the defendants, as trustees of the former, seek to recover the same as such, and also the sum of Rs. 44,000 mentioned in the particulars of demand, together with interest therein.

On the first day of the hearing the settlement of issues were entered into, when Mr. Scoble admitted that the allegation in the first para. of the plaint was incorrect, and that Cumalsey only purchased at the auction 155 shares for Cursetjee, the remaining 305 having been purchased by Cursetjee himself, but that Cumalsey, at Cursetjee's request, paid the call of Rs. 1,000 per share on the whole 460. The following issues were then raised: (1) Whether Rs. 1,000 per share paid on 305 shares on the 27th February 1865 was paid by Cumalsey for and at the request of the defendant (Cursetjee) as alleged in the 2nd para. of the plaint. (2) Whether the sum of Rs. 80,000 and Rs 44,000, in the particulars of demand mentioned, were paid to Cumalsey by Cursetjee on account of the sums alleged to have been paid by Cumalsey for Cursetjee at his request, as alleged in paras. 1 and 2 of the plaint, or any part thereof.

Mr. Scoble stated the case for the plaintiffs, from which it appeared that Cursetjee Furdoonjee, on the 21st February 1865, verbally directed Cumalsey Premjee to buy at the auction 155 Elphinstone shares, accordingly the latter did so, the total cost of these shares when purchased being Rs. 5,30,250. On the following day Cumalsey wrote a letter to Cursetjee informing him of the purchase of the shares and requested him to send the former a cheque for the amount of the call, Rs. 1,55,000. Cursetjee verbally requested him to pay the call as well as that on 305 shares which Cursetjee himself had purchased, assuring him that he would pay the margin therein as soon as convenient. Cumalsey thereupon paid the call on the whole of the shares and kept the receipts for the same. Cumalsey repeatedly asked for payment, but was delayed on one ground or another, till on the 8th April following, being very much pressed for money to cover the amount due, as the shares (although still in his possession) had fallen in value, Cursetjee gave him a cheque for Rs. 80,000 on the Joint Stock Corporation, and also the produce Rs. 44,000 on the sale of 200 Surat Bank shares, as margin money. Nicol & Co. pressed Cumalsey as well as Cursetjee for payment, and then the latter, owing to the tightness of the money market, requested the former to borrow money on the security of the shares to pay Nicol and Co., which Cumalsey consented to do, and accordingly applied to Mr. de Quadros of the Commercial Bank to make him an advance of Rs. 10,17,000 on the security of the Elphinstone shares: it was at first refused, but upon Cumalsey informing him that the loan was on account of Cursetjee to enable them to pay the premium on these shares, Mr. de Quadros being still doubtful of the propriety of advancing so large a sum, made enquiry of Premchund Roychund, and was informed by him that the shares belonged to Cursetjee who had requested Cumalsey to procure the loan; thereupon the loan was granted, by the Bank allowing Cumalsey to overdraw his account to the extent required, upon which a cheque was delivered to Nicol and Co. for the amount. The arrangement being that the money should be repaid within eight days. On the 8th May Cumalsey wrote a letter to Cursetjee demanding payment of Rs. 14,31,000, the amount due on the transaction with interest. On the 9th May another letter was written begging him to make even part payment, but to no effect. In the meanwhile Cursetjee's affairs began to look gloomy and Cumalsey pressed for payment, when Cursetjee, for the first time, on the 15th May, denied his liability and stated that he had resold these shares to Cumalsey; Cumalsey being unable to pay so large an amount to the Commercial Bank was obliged to place his affairs in the hands of trustees, who now brought the present suit against Cursetjee's trustees to recover the amount. One of the points in the case was, if Cursetjee had sold these shares to Cumalsey on the 1st March, as alleged in his account current, why did he receive from Cumalsey the account current relating to the same, and why did he not reply to the letters of the latter, dated respectively 1st and 9th May, demanding payment of the money. Another point in favour of Cumalsey was that if the shares were sold to him by Cursetjee on the 1st March (as alleged) why did he pay Cumalsey Rs. 80,000 on April 8th and also make over to him the proceeds of the 200 Surat Bank shares on the 12th of the same month.

Cumalsey Premjee examined by Mr. Ferguson, stated that he bought about 250 shares in his own name at the auction. 155 were bought for Cursetjee Furdoonjee at his request. Witness paid the calls on these shares amounting, he thought, to Rs 1,55,000. Also paid the calls on 305 shares purchased by Cursetjee in his own name. Cursetjee said that he wanted funds and asked witness to pay the calls, he thereupon paid Rs. 2,05,000 on the 305 shares. Cursetjee sent for him to his office and desired him to pay the premium on these shares. Witness asked for some security, when Cursetjee gave him a cheque for Rs. 80,000 and said he would pay three or four lacs in a week. He also gave him 200 shares in the Surat Bank, these were sold at 48 per cent. premium, Rs. 44,000 being realised. Cursetjee told him to take that on account of what had been advanced. Nicol and Co. pressed witness for the payment of the premium on the 155 shares and Cursetjee for the 305 shares. Cursetjee importuned witness to realise the shares and raise money to pay Nicol & Co., accordingly he borrowed the money, ten lacs, from the Commercial Bank on the 460 shares. Saw Mr. de Quadros, the manager; he refused; witness told him the shares belonged to Cursetjee and that he would pay the money in a week. Mr. de Quadros had some conversation with Premchund Roychund. He was afterwards allowed to overdraw his account to the extent of ten lacs. Did not actually deposit the shares with Mr. de Quadros, but some arrangement was come to through Nicol & Co., who held the shares. Promised by Cursetjee's order to pay the Bank in a week. Wrote a letter on the 1st May and sent it by his servant. Produced the letter-book which contained a copy of the same. [Cursetjee Furdoonjee did not admit the receipt of this letter.] The account was sent with this letter. Another account was made up to 12th May 1865 and sent to Cursetjee. After this pressed Cursetjee. Was obliged, in consequence of Cursetjee not paying the money, to put his (witness') affairs into the hands of trustees. Once pressed him (Cursetjee) in the presence of Sir Jamsetjee. Was called up into the office when he was told by Sir Jamsetjee that Cursetjee had informed him that he had sold the shares to witness. He (witness) thereupon said (angrily) "such respectable people as you should not say these things." Then Sir Jamsetjee stopped him. Cursetjee never said before that he had sold witness the shares; this was in May 1865. Then went to Mr. Macfarlane and instructed him to write a notice which he intended to take to Cursetjee, but was prevented from doing so by Premchund. The examination of Cumalsey was continued by Mr. Scoble. Witness said that he bought in all 500 or 600 shares at the auction. He bought for Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Dadabhoy Byramjee, Mr. Coke, Byramjee Nanabhoy, and himself; also for Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, and signed the articles of association and paid the calls on all he bought. As he paid the money he wanted to have the shares in his own name. The account (produced) was sent in to Cursetjee when some corrections were required to be made in it. Subsequently went himself to Cursetjee: he then made no objection to it. A letter dated 1st May 1865 referred to an account witness had previously furnished to Cursetjee, which the latter told witness he had lost. Produced receipts for the payment of calls amounting to Rs. 6,95,000 given by W. Nicol and Co. to Cursetjee.

In cross-examination by Mr. Howard, witness stated that he failed in June 1865, his liabilities amounted to forty lacs. He made the acquaintance of Cursetjee Furdoonjee in February 1865. Remembered that Byramjee Cama and Cursetjee Furdoonjee wanted people to bid to keep up the price of these shares. Cursetjee Furdoonjee purchased more shares than Byramjee Cama at the auction. Witness did not recollect whether he went to Cursetjee and told him Cama wanted him to buy the shares to keep up the price. Did not tell Cursetjee that Cama would give him two old shares at Rs. 10,000 each below the market price, if he would buy 200 or 300 shares at the auction. Neither did he remember telling Cursetjee that B. H. Cama's friends were going there to bid for new shares on these terms. Did not remember Cursetjee saying, I will not go on those terms, but will go to befriend B. H. Cama. Cursetjee did go and buy shares. He also purchased two old shares. Witness admitted that he might have purchased shares for Cursetjee by his order before he arrived, when he came he bought on his own account. Did not remember Cursetjee when he came, saying "where are the friends of B. H. Cama, whom you told me were coming?" Cursetjee never told him to sell the shares that had been bought till the meeting at Sir Jamsetjee's on the 11th May. Cursetjee did not, a few days after the sale, offer to let witness have the shares he had bought and say that the price would rise. Did not take over the shares on the 1st of March. Neither did he go to his office on that day. Only went to him twice or thrice during all that month. Never even dreamt of a purchase till the 11th May. Told the trustees that Cursetjee had mortgaged 460 shares. Remembered selling Surat Bank shares for him for Rs. 44,000. This money he told witness to keep on account. Witness offered to pay him the amount, but Cursetjee told him to keep it on account of the guarantee. There was an entry in the books on the 12th April 1865 of Rs. 44,000 credited to Cursetjee on account of the 200 Surat Bank shares. The Banks began to press witness about the end of April. He pressed Cursetjee about the beginning of that month for money, when he paid him Rs. 80,000 on account; it was not a loan. Witness informed his trustees of the claim he had on Cursetjee, and they also saw it in his books. Witness borrowed ten lacs from the Commercial Bank on the 11th April. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy did not turn him out of his office on the 11th May, "he gave him leave to go." The last payment was made on 11th April by money borrowed from the Commercial Bank. Cursetjee did not refuse to accept the account he took to him, and he never received it back.

On being re-examined by Mr. Scoble, witness stated that nobody on Cursetjee's behalf brought the account back to him. Cursetjee and B. H. Cama were both directors of the Elphinstone Company at that time. Was not in the habit of frequenting Cursetjee's office till February. Cursetjee sent for him before the auction and requested him to buy. Had no instructions from B. H. Cama to request Cursetjee to bid at the auction. Witness purchased eleven old shares from B. H. Cama, Cursetjee bought two of them. Witness said a few days after the sale that the price would rise, but Cursetjee did not tell him he might take the shares. Between the auction and the 1st March the price of the shares did rise, they were at a premium of Rs. 2,600 to Rs 2,650. Cursetjee told him to take up a loan and he would pay the money in a week. He told witness to mention that the shares belonged to him. In consequence of that he went to the Commercial Bank.

Mr. de Quadros was then called and examined by Mr. Scoble. He said he was manager of the Commercial Bank in April 1865. Cumalsey Premjee came to him for a loan, he wanted between ten and twelve lacs and offered as security Elphinstone shares. Witness at first refused to give it. He said that Cursetjee owed him money for shares and gave him to understand that the shares were Cursetjee's, that the money would be repaid in a few days by Cursetjee. Witness refused to lend the money. He came again in a few days when Premchund Roychund was present. Witness then made some enquiries of Premchund, and in consequence of what he said let him have the money.

Premchund Roychund was next examined by Mr. Scoble. Was present at the time in question when a loan of ten lacs was made to Cumalsey. He said that he wanted the loan for a week or ten days.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pigot: Cursetjee used to sit at Sir Jamsetjee's office. Told Cumalsey that Cursetjee said he had sold the shares to him.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble: Cumalsey and Cursetjee were both in difficulties at that time, they both wanted money. Did not remember going to Cursetjee's office with Cumalsey to get money in respect of these shares.

Some other witnesses were then examind as to certain payments and other matters of minor importance, which closed the plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Pigot opened the case for the defendants and stated that Cursetjee had no acquaintance with Cumalsey prior to February 1865, when the latter went to him and said he wished to make his acquaintance with a view to doing business with him. Subsequently he went again and said to Cursetjee, B. H. Cama is a large holder of old Elphinstone shares, and as there is to be an auction sale of new shares, he (B. H. Cama) would give (so as to keep up the price of the stock) two old shares at Rs. 10,000 each below the market value to any one who would purchase 200 or 300 new ones at the auction sale. He also told Cursetjee that some of Byramjee's friends had promised to go to the auction and buy some new shares on these terms. Cursetjee consented to buy some new shares, but declined the offer made by Cumalsey on the part of B. H. Cama in regard to the purchase of old shares at Rs. 10,000 below the market value. Cumalsey insisted that Cursetjee should accept the shares as others were going to do. To this Cursetjee replied that, others might do as they pleased, but he would buy the new shares. On the 21st February Cumalsey again came to Cursetjee when he requested the former to buy a few shares for him at a moderate rate in anticipation of his arrival at the auction room. Prior to Cursetjee going to the sale, his mehta brought him word that Cumalsey had bought some shares at prices which he (Cursetjee) considered very high. He therefore sent a message that he was not to buy any more till he himself came. On going there Cursetjee purchased about 300 shares at prices varying from Rs. 2,125 to Rs. 2,625 premium. After the sale Cursetjee asked Cumalsey where the friends of B. H. Cama were who he told him were coming to purchase new shares? Cumalsey replied that although they were in the room, he was sorry to say they had not purchased any shares. Thereupon Cursetjee upbraided Cumalsey for having, as it were, deceived him, whereby he was alone induced to buy. Cumalsey replied, never mind, what is done is done, but I will sell these shares at a higher price. Cursetjee thereupon asked him when he found an opportunity of doing so to come to him. Cumalsey accordingly a few days afterwards called upon him and said, there are purchasers for the new Elphinstones, but I think the price will still go up, at the same time if you wish to sell do so. Cursetjee said he would be content with a small profit and agreed to give him all the shares, on condition that he paid all the money due to Nicol and Co on them and also to his taking them over in his own name. This was agreed to. Subsequently Cursetjee gave him 200 Surat Bank shares to sell at 48 per cent. premium, which he did and some days afterwards sent to him for the money realised therefrom, and in reply received a letter the same day (March 26th) in which he promised to pay the money on the following day. He did not, however, pay the money, and it was afterwards set down in the particulars of demand to the credit of Cursetjee. Cumalsey alleged that this sum was returned by him towards the payment of the Elphinstone Company. Cursetjee never agreed to this. About a month after this he had occasion to go to the office of Nicol & Co. when Mr. Brown said you have not yet paid the purchase money of the new shares bought at the auction. Cursetjee told him that he had sold all these shares to Cumalsey, who would pay the calls, and that he had promised to do so, and expressed his sorrow that he had not done it. Upon this Mr. Brown sent for a clerk and asked whether Cumalsey had paid any money on account of these shares. The clerk informed him that Cumalsey had already paid Rs. 1,000 per share on all of them standing in Cursetjee's name, and that they now belonged to Cumalsey who had promised to pay all the money and that they had been all transferred to his name. Sometime after this Cumalsey went again to Cursetjee and informed him that Mr. Brown was pressing him for the balance due on these shares, and asked Cursetjee to lend him some money. Cursetjee told him that he was not then in a position to lend him any money. He came again in a few days and said he had to pay Nicol & Co. about eight or nine lacs of rupees and that he had made up that sum with the exception of about a lac and a half or two lacs, and that he would be very much obliged if Cursetjee would advance him this sum. Cursetjee still pleaded his inability to lend the money, but Cumalsey continued to importune him so much that he at length consented to give him Rs. 80,000, which he promised to pay back soon. It subsequently came to the knowledge of Cursetjee that he appeared as a debtor in the books of the Joint Stock Corporation for a large sum representing money advanced to purchase two old Elphinstone shares. On making enquiry he learnt that Cumalsey had with certain other partners purchased old Elphinstone shares before the day of the auction and had put down Cursetjee as one of the partners and got the money to meet his share of the purchases from the Joint Stock Corporation. Cursetjee repudiated the responsibility at once.

Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee was then called and examined by Mr. Howard: He said that he commenced transactions with Cumalsey first in February 1865. He introduced himself as a broker, and on the second occasion spoke of an auction sale of new Elphinstone shares. He asked witness if he knew whether B. H. Cama had many old Elphinstone shares, and told him that B. H. Cama had promised old Elphinstone shares below the market rate to those who purchased two or three hundred new ones. The market price for old shares was then Rs 1,70,000. 49 new shares were given for every old one. Witness refused the profit of Rs. 10,000 but said, as he knew B. H. Cama, he would buy shares if possible. On the day that Cumalsey came he told him to buy 100 or 125 shares, and after some time followed him to the sale room: In the meantime it was arranged that a man should come and let witness know when the auction commenced. The man came and told witness that Cumalsey had purchased two lots of shares at Rs. 2,900 premium. Witness also himself bought 270. It was not 305, the 35 shares purchased by Cumalsey in witness' name and the 270 made up the 305. Cumalsey had bought 155 in his own name and on his own account. Cumalsey paid the call after witness sold the shares to him. They were sold on the 25th February. Witness did not pay the call on any of these shares. He did not intend to pay it, having only bought because Cumalsey requested him to do so. He sold when he found no other purchasers came forward on B. H. Cama's account, witness suspected something wrong; that was on the day of the auction. Witness told him to sell the shares to the first purchaser. Sold the shares to Cumalsey on 28th February, when he told him he had found a purchaser. He told witness that he had sold them to a company. Witness sold at a profit of Rs. 55,000 on the whole transaction. He ordered Cumalsey to sell Surat Bank shares about a month before the entry was made. Got the note of the 26th March from Cumalsey. It was not true that witness told him to carry the money to his account in respect to the Elphinstone shares. Remembered being at Nicol's office when there was a conversation about this sale. That was in March, Cumalsey was not present. Told Mr. Brown he had sold the shares to Cumalsey and told him to pay the money. Gave the cheque for Rs. 80,000 to Cumalsey and was induced to give it in consequence of his having told witness that he had no money to pay Nicol and Co. and asked him to lend him the money. This was four or five days before he gave the cheque. He came a second time on the day when the cheque was given to him and said he had to pay nine lacs to Nicol & Co. that day, otherwise the Company would sue him and he would lose his credit, therefore witness gave him the cheque. He would swear that it was not a payment on account but a loan. Remembered receiving an account from Cumalsey personally, in which these shares were treated as his (witness') shares. Accepted the account and promised to look at it. It was examined by the mehta who pointed out that the money for the sale of these shares had not been entered to witness' credit. The account was sent back by a servant and a clerk, they brought it back again, witness then kept the account. Did not see Cumalsey again till they met at Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's. The servant sent brought back a message from Cumalsey. Cumalsey's description of the meeting at Sir Jamsetjee's was correct; he was not turned out. Did not remember whether B. H. Cama's failure was before or after this meeting. Witness failed at the end of June. Just knew from Ardaseer Wadia that Cumalsey said, in April at Khandalla, these shares belonged to him (witness). Remembered after the Rs. 80,000 was given Cumalsey came to him with Premchund Roychund. Premchund asked witness to lend Cumalsey money in order to lend B. H. Cama. Told him that Cumalsey already owed witness a lac and that he would not lend him more. Premchund told him that the money was on account of Elphinstone shares. Did not know why they wanted it for B. H. Cama. Asked Premchund whether he did not know that he (witness) had sold the shares.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble: Was not interested in shares keeping up on this Company and had never spoken to B. H. Cama about this auction. Knew it was B. H. Cama's interest to keep the shares up without Cumalsey telling him so. Knew Cumalsey when he came to him, but did not know that he was one of the leading brokers in Bombay. Spoke to B. H. Cama about Cumalsey coming and telling him about the auction. Thought that 3,600 shares were sold at this auction, there was active competition. Each old share represented 48 new ones, the price being Rs. 1,70,000 premium. Went to the auction at 3 o'clock: it had then been going on more than half an hour. Produced a book in which was an entry was made of the shares knocked down to witness. There were some mistakes in the entry, but did not think it necessary to made any corrections because the shares were ultimately purchased by witness. Only knew upon going to the auction that Cumalsey had purchased 35 shares; did not know that he had purchased 155 shares till after the auction. Before Cumalsey made certain representations was selling off old shares, but upon his doing so, purchased new ones. Was constantly selling Colaba and Victoria shares, but was not buying and selling Joint Stock Corporation shares. Purchased some time-bargains, Back Bays and one or two Mazagons and Freres. Made no arrangement with Cumalsey as to the calls and premium on the 460 shares Cumalsey had bought, and did not ask him to pay the call on the 155 shares: he did it voluntarily without a word from witness. He had no reason to do so, except that these shares with others were purchased in his own name. Cumalsey told him the next day that he had paid the call. Did not offer him the money and he did not ask for it. At that time could not have paid fourteen lacs without borrowing. Would have paid partly in cash and borrowed the remainder. Did not remember what his cash balance was at that time. Was not much in difficulties before the latter end of April. The meeting of his creditors was held on the 28th June. The liabilities were upwards of 58 lacs, allowing for assets. Did not include this liability to Cumalsey, and did not consider it a disputed claim, though he (Cumalsey) might consider it so. Sold the shares to Cumalsey on the 28th February, did not enter the sale because Cumalsey did not come and give a final settled answer on that day (the 28th). He told witness he had found a purchaser who would give Rs. 2,400 premium and that he would give a final answer that day, but did not do so until the 27th. On that day he told witness that the shares had been sold to a company: asked him what Company? He said, "it matters not, I take the shares directly from you." Witness considered fourteen lacs a large amount in those days. Did not take a writing, did not consider it worth while, because he (Cumalsey) was told to pay the money and get the shares transferred. Made a memo. on the 27th on a piece of paper. Often did such transactions without signing any paper. The memo. was destroyed when the entry was made in the book. Wrote it (memo.) with his own hand and gave it to the clerk who made the entry in the book. It was a mistake of the metha's not entering it on the same date. The metha said he had made a mistake. The entry in the book showed on the debit side of the account Rs. 15,64,000, it was not closed, and was dated 1st March. On the credit side Rs. 15,12,750. (Refers to several other entries). Accounts are opened as they arise, not in alphabetical order. They open an account where they find a blank place. Did not recollect getting a letter on the 1st May, witness' son was at that time attending to the business: did not recollect his communicating the receipt of that letter. Did not read the account furnished by Cumalsey, it was given to the metha. Told Sir Jamsetjee at his office that he (witness) had resold the shares to Cumalsey. Cumalsey denied it and reproached witness. Then Sir Jamsetjee requested him to speak lower. Did not go to his (witness) solicitor's, and did not press him (Cumalsey) for the money, as he was hard pressed. Cumalsey told witness he had borrowed from the Banks. At the time money (Rs. 80,000) was lent to him was not much in difficulties. When Cumalsey came the first time witness told him he had no money, but that was an excuse. On the second occasion lent him Rs. 80,000 because he was desirous to assist him. He did not ask witness to give him money to pay Nicol and Co. and witness did not authorise him to keep Rs. 44,000 by the sale of Surat Bank shares. Did not sign Cumalsey's trust deed. Knew his affairs were in the trustees' hand. Witness also went into trust shortly after. The seven lacs of rupees claimed by Cumalsey's trustees from witness would, if the shares had been sold at the then market rates, have come to about that amount. It was after the auction was over that witness thought there was something wrong, because he did not see B. H. Cama's friends buying as he was told they would be.

Re-examined by Mr. Pigot: Was not speculating in Elphinstones at the time of the auction. Had no conversation about Cumalsey, nor did he speak to him till after the auction was over. Cumalsey bought no more shares for him after witness went in. Thought it would be advantageous to buy upon Cumalsey's recommendation and would not have purchased but for his representation. Witness' object was to make a profit. He (Cumalsey) mentioned the name of a company as buyers, when asked the name he said, it did not matter as he was buying directly from witness. He was understood to be buying for himself. Cumalsey paid the calls on 155 shares, if he had not done so witness would have done so. At the time he paid the calls witness was worth between 80 and 85 lacs. In April was worth 50 lacs. Had 80 lacs in time-bargains. It was the smash in them and cotton which caused witness to fail. Had about 30 to 35,000 bales of cotton shipped to England. Suffered a loss on that and sent money to make up the loss. This was just about the close of the American war. On the Monday after the sale Cumalsey told him that he had sold the shares. The price was settled on the 25th. He said that he had sold at Rs. 2,400 premium, and he bought from witness at that rate; there was no talk about the balance till a long time after. Subsequently demanded payment of the Rs. 80,000 lent to him.

Evidence was then gone into to show that 115 shares were knocked down to Cumalsey and 305 to Cursetjee, that the purchaser had to pay Rs. 1,000 per share and to sign the articles of association, when provisional receipts were granted. A clerk to Nicol & Co. stated that the shares bought by Cursetjee were subsequently transferred to Cumalsey. That the balance of the purchase money became due on the 11th April. That Mr. A. Brown was informed tha Cumalsey had not paid the money saying that the 305 shares belonged to Cursetjee, Mr. Brown said that they had been sold to Cumalsey and he had nothing to do with any one else. B. H. Cama bought 200 shares at the auction in two lots. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff bought 488 for different parties. Navalchund Nanchund bought 465, and paid the calls and signed the articles. Rs. 2,450 premium was the average price realized per share. After the auction the premium rose to Rs. 2,600 and 2,700.

Veerjee Rugonath, metha to Cursetjee Furdoonjee, gave evidence as to the manner in which the accounts were kept and in respect to the different entries referred to by his master. He stated that there was no order observed in keeping such accounts except that of putting the various castes in different sections, no arrangement either alphabetical or as to dates, and that such was the general practice in respect to keeping the accounts of native merchants. At the time of the sale his master had not much liability and that he thought he had a cash balance of about 80 lacs, but no actual calculation was made. He had 40 or 50 lacs in shares and 30 lacs in land. He had five banking accounts.

Cursetjee Furdoonjee was recalled and examined by the Court, when he said that he was not astonished at hearing of the sale of the shares to a company, as it was the custom for several persons to join together to purchase shares and then sell them again. Understood Cumalsey to mean by a company, a partnership of himself and others, and not a regular corporate company. Did not understand that the shares had been given to the Bank for the money to be borrowed. Did not guarantee the payment of any calls or premium on these shares. On the day the shares were bought witness directed Cumalsey to find a purchaser.

Cumalsey Premjee was then recalled and examined by the Court, when he said that he was induced to pay the calls on the shares for a person whom he knew very little about, because he knew that Cursetjee was a great and a respectable man, and he having asked him to do so. He made himself liable for the ten lacs borrowed at the request of Cursetjee who told him to mortgage the shares. He had done the same for hundreds of respectable people. He could swear that he did not say anything to Cursetjee about purchasing the shares, not even about purchasing them for others.

The case for the defence having closed, Mr. Scoble proceeded to reply, and submitted that the decision must turn on one point, whether the resale ever took place. The case differed from most cases, as neither the plaintiff nor the defendant had any pecuniary interest in the result of it as both were in the hands of trustees. One went through the ordeal of this Court, the other (Cumalsey) did not, his creditors had all signed the trust deed. The learned gentleman submitted that Cumalsey's case and his motives were all straightforward; and proceeded to comment on the manner in which Cursetjee's books were kept, and contended that it was, in the position of the parties, more consequence to Cursetjee to win the cause than Cumalsey, as the latter as a broker could carry on his business without capital while the other as a merchant could not do so without having considerable means and credit at his command.

His Lordship reserved judgment in the case.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Friday, Saturday, and Monday, 1st, 2nd and 4th Feb.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOS. ARNOLD).

Dadabhoy Jamsetjee vs. Cullianjee Ludha.

MR. PIGOT, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Dunbar, for the plaintiff; the Advocate General and Mr. McCulloch for the defendant.

Mr. Pigot, in opening the case, said the plaint had been filed for the purpose of obliging the defendant to sign and deliver to the plaintiff certain transfer papers and assignments of shares and to pay damages to the plaintiff in consequence of his having refused to do so. On 21st June 1864 the plaintiff purchased from the defendant 25 shares (of Rs. 400 each and with Rs. 100 paid up) of the Financial Association of India and China, at 57 per cent. premium, —the amount paid being Rs. 8,200. He received from the defendant the allotment papers of the shares and the receipts for the first call paid on them: these papers represented the shares, no certificates having then been issued. The defendant was the original allottee of the shares. The plaintiff afterwards obtained from the Association certificates of the shares so purchased, and certificates of 25 new shares allotted in respect of the old ones—the whole of these papers being made out in the name of the defendant as the original allottee. He paid the Association the sum of Rs. 100 for the first call on each of the new shares, and also the premium of 20 per cent. as required by the Association. Subsequently the defendant, at the plaintiff's request, signed and delivered to the latter two transfer papers and assignments of both the old and new shares, and also the usual paper requesting the Association to transfer the shares in its books. The Association, however, refused to make the transfer, on the ground of some defect in the printing (not in the value) of the stamp; and the transfer papers were afterwards destroyed at the Stamp Office, which (in accordance with its usual practice) did not give any certificate of the fact. Since that time the defendant had refused and still refused to sign any new transfer papers, and the shares were still in his name in the books of the Association the plaintiff being consequently unable to deal with the shares in any way. The prayer of the plaint was, that the defendant should be required to sign and deliver to the plaintiff fresh transfer papers with respect to the shares in question, on the plaintiff paying to him such indemnity, if any, as the Court should see fit; and, further, that he should be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 13,935-15-4 as damages. The sum so claimed was the total amount which had been paid by the plaintiff on these shares, but it would probably be necessary to deduct from it the present value of the shares. The learned counsel read the defendant's written statement, from which it appeared that the facts stated in the plaint were substantially admitted. It stated that the transfer papers originally given had not been presented to the Association within the proper time, and that it was not till December 1865 that the plaintiff asked the defendant for new transfers—which the latter refused to give until the old ones were returned. No indemnity was offered at that time. The learned counsel mentioned that the defendant (Cullianjee Ludha) was at present a criminal prisoner, being one of the men who had been sentenced by Mr. Justice Anstey for conspiracy in 1865.

The Judge: I fail to see any reason why the defendant should refuse to make out new transfers on an offer of indemnity.

The Advocate General contended that the defendant had done what he agreed to do.

The following issues were raised:—(1) Whether the plaint disclosed any cause of action or suit either in law or equity; (2) whether the defendant has not done all that under the contract of sale in the plaint mentioned he was legally or equitably liable or bound to do; (3) whether the plaintiff has not disentitled himself by his *laches*; and (4) whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof.

His Lordship in giving judgment said that reasonable proof had been furnished that the signature had been destroyed, and it therefore appeared to him that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree for new transfers. He did not think any indemnity required to be given, and he decreed accordingly.

Monday, 4th February,

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE WINDING UP OF THE BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANKING CORPORATION.

THE petition by the Bank of Bombay, the Bank of Hindustan, and the United Victoria and Colaba Company, that the liquidation of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation should be continued by the Court instead of voluntarily, was heard before Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday. The application was originally made on 13th January, and when the matter came before the Court on that day it appeared that the applicant had omitted to advertise the application in the *Government Gazette*. It had however been advertised in the daily and other journals. The application was adjourned till yesterday to give the applicant an opportunity of publishing it in the *Government Gazette*. An affidavit was put in stating that the necessary publication had been made. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Green appeared on behalf of the United Victoria and Colaba Company, and Mr. Scoble on behalf of the liquidators.

Itchamund Jugjeevundass appeared to object to the continuance of Sorabjee P. Framjee and Rowland Hamilton as liquidators.

His Lordship stated that notice required to be given of his objection before the time when the question of appointing liquidators came before the Court. Subject to that his Lordship passed the usual order for winding the Company up under the supervision of the Court.

Martin, Young & Co. vs. Narayen Sagoon.

Mr. Pigot on behalf of the defendant, who was a Railway clerk, asked for adjournment for a month to enable him to file a written statement. The learned gentleman in stating briefly the defence, said that on Thursday, 13th December, the defendant was served with a summons, and according to his instructions his solicitor sent a letter to him on 22nd December asking for a copy of the proceedings. No answer was returned to that application, and his solicitor wrote another letter on 28th December asking for an early reply. A reply was received asking for an extension of time. The defendant said that he had only been a nominal party to the transaction giving rise to this suit, having lent his name merely to Dorabjee Nowrojee, a circumstance which he had stated to the plaintiff's agent, and he had also asked Dorabjee to undertake the defence.

His Lordship did not think it was necessary to grant a month's delay to enable the defendant to prepare a written statement of such a defence and he ordered the case to proceed.

Mr. Joseph Pollock, manager of the firm of Martin, Young and Company, was examined, and stated that in March last year his firm had sold a cargo of coals to the defendant by the ship *Talisman* at Rs. 31½ per ton to arrive. The amount of the invoice was Rs. 49,328-11-6, a small portion of the cargo only was taken up, and the remainder was sold. The difference between the contract price and the amount recovered by the sale was Rs. 12,691-8-3.

His Lordship granted decree for that amount with interest at 9 per cent. from 1st October last till judgment.

PETITION TO WIND UP THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

Mr. Scoble presented a petition by Davidass Moorlidhur, Pestonjee Eduljee, Itcharam Hurgovun, and Burjorjee Manockjee, for the winding up under the supervision of the Court of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation. Mr. Scoble said that the petition stated that on 28th February 1865 the Corporation was duly registered as a Joint Stock Banking Corporation with limited liability, and that at a general meeting of the shareholders, held on 14th February 1866, it was resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily. Trimbuc Ramchandra and the petitioner Pestonjee Eduljee were appointed liquidators of the Corporation, but at a subsequent meeting held on 14th March, at which the resolution to wind up voluntarily was confirmed, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee was appointed in the place and stead of Pestonjee Eduljee as liquidator with the said Trimbuc Ramchandra. The petitioners who are contributories in the Corporation hold in all 140 shares, and they averred that Dhunjeebhoy Framjee had not taken any share in the liquidation of the Corporation, and that Trimbuc Ramchandra was not proceeding with the winding up of the Corporation in a manner beneficial to the interests of the creditors and contributories thereof, and had on the contrary incurred large expenses on account thereof without in any way benefitting the creditors or contributories. At a meeting of the registered shareholders of the Corporation, held on 30th January, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting a petition to wind up the Company under the supervision of the Court, and to appoint one or more official liquidators in the place and stead of the liquidators appointed at the former meeting, it was unanimously resolved that an application should be made to the Court to have the Corporation wound up under its supervision, that steps should be taken to remove the present liquidators and to appoint one or more official liquidators at a remuneration to be paid by the Court, and the petitioners were appointed a committee to carry out the object of the said meeting.

His Lordship fixed Thursday, 28th February, for hearing the petition.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—4TH FEB.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR C. SARGENT.)

In re Thomas Douglas Hewitt.

THE insolvent came up on his first hearing, he was not opposed and applied for an interim order. The schedule showed debts to the amount of Rs. 17,913, assets *nil*.

The Commissioner said that he had been refused on the last Court day, when he made a similar application.

The insolvent informed the Court that he had got an engagement to write for one of the local papers, besides which he was in expectation of obtaining a contract.

The Commissioner said as insolvent was not opposed, he did not consider that he required protection.

The insolvent informed the Court that the whole of his property was in the hands of the Court, and as a judgment was out against him he was under the apprehension of being arrested, and in that event occurring he would be precluded from rendering any assistance to the officer of the Court in his affairs. Some property of his had also been attached for a debt of Rs. 8,000, which was worth Rs. 30,000; this took place during the time he was in jail, and, in consequence, was not able to ascertain how it had happened. He had been desirous of paying his creditors previous to leaving Bombay and was still anxious to do so, but if the Court withheld its protection, it would prevent him from so doing and also deprive him of the means of maintaining his family.

The Commissioner enquired how long the insolvent had been in confinement.

Insolvent said he had been in jail for seventeen days, and if the order was refused it would prevent him from getting a livelihood.

The Commissioner refused the application.

In re Roopjee Dhunjee.

This insolvent came up for his discharge, his schedule showed liabilities to the amount of Rs. 1,15,068 and assets (bad) Rs. 67,729. There was no opposition.

The Commissioner postponed the discharge of the insolvent for three months without protection, on the ground that his debts were incurred through speculation in share transactions.

In re Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka.

The insolvent came up for his final hearing, the debts entered in the schedule amounted to Rs. 50,38,027 and the assets to Rs. 3,11,242.

Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Pigot supported the insolvent.

Mr. McCulloch appeared on behalf of Heerjee Jehanghier who was a creditor for 9 lacs, and applied to the Court to postpone the hearing for four weeks, on the ground that certain letters in England in regard to the affairs of the insolvent could not be procured before that time.

Mr. Howard appeared for another creditor, Muncherjee Heerjee, a partner of the insolvent's (and also an insolvent) and supported the application on the ground that it would be desirable to hear both cases at the same time.

The Hon. Mr. Bayley on behalf of Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney likewise appeared in support of the motion.

Dr. Reid appeared for Messrs. Gaddum & Co. and also supported the application, and stated that the schedule of the insolvent's was purely fictitious.

Mr. Dunbar for the insolvent entered into explanations in regard to some of the items in the schedule, and stated that they balanced each other in the general balance sheet, as he had taken credit for them, he was obliged to debit them on the other side of the account.

Dr. Reid still insisted that the schedule was fictitious.

The Commissioner did not regard these returns as fraudulent statements and therefore did not consider that he would be justified in refusing the insolvent's discharge if there were no other grounds of opposition.

Dr. Reid said that the opposing counsel had many other grounds of opposition.

Mr. McCulloch then raised a preliminary objection on the ground that the schedule was informal inasmuch as the insolvent had mixed up his private debts with the liabilities of the firm. The Commissioner overruled this objection.

Mr. McCulloch then proceeded to urge other objections.

Mr. Pigot explained that his client had done nothing but what was in accordance with the Act in the manner in which his general balance sheet was prepared. The case was subsequently postponed.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—4TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Narayan Crustna Laud vs. Gerard Norman, Collector of Bombay.

Mr. Leathes appeared for the plaintiff.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 101, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant having wrongfully and illegally stopped, about the 26th October last, the blasting operations carried on by the plaintiff on ground belonging to him, situated at Dharavee within the Mahim district, and also for having wrongfully and illegally taken possession of certain tools and implements from the labourers working on the said ground. A preliminary objection was raised at a hearing of the case on the 30th ult., as to the jurisdiction of the Court: and His Honor was requested to submit, for the opinion of the High Court, the point whether the defendant was amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court, he being sued on the face of the summons as the Collector of Bombay. His Honor said he would consider the point and give his opinion on the 4th inst.

This day, Mr. Leathes, on behalf of the plaintiff, requested to know what decision the Court had arrived at.

His Honor said the case must go to the High Court on the simple question whether, under any circumstances, this Court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit in the face of the objection raised. He was sorry Mr. Marriott (who appeared for plaintiff at the previous hearing) did not go into the evidence as to the trespass.

Mr. Leathes said he now awaited the Court's decision.

His Honor said the decision was, subject to the opinion of the High Court, that this Court has no jurisdiction to try the acts of the Collector of Bombay done in his official capacity.

The case was, therefore, struck out.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1867.

WE beg to remind our readers that this is the opening day of our Thespian sports; the first of which will come off on the Course at Byculla at 4 o'clock in the afternoon precisely. One of the Regimental Bands will be in attendance to while away the intervals between the contests. A large and commodious Stand has again been erected by our enterprising citizen, Mr. Jaffer Sulliman; and those who may be desirous of attending will find it a great convenience; there being accommodation for a multitude, the charges being also reasonable. We have not the slightest doubt but that the Meeting will be a successful one. The following are the races and their entries:—

FORBES' STAKES.

Captain [illegible]	c. aus. g. Cœur-de-Lion.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	c. a. h. Raby.
Major Crosbie's	b. aus. g. Telegraph.

MAIDEN GALLOWAY.

Aga Khan's	b. a. h. Star of India.
Mr. Manning's	b. a. g. The Pope.
Mr. Crawford's	g. a. c. Bonnie.
Major Crosbie's	fn. g. a. g. Mainstay,

DRAWING ROOM STAKES.

Mr. Crawford's	b. a. h. Dervish.
The Stranger's	g. a. h. Grey Leg.
Mr. Ali Abdoolla na	g. a. h. Kingston.

40 G. M. SWEEPSTAKES.

Aga Khan's	c. aus. m. Sheerin, late Highland Mary.
Mr. Crawford's	b. aus. m. Egyptian.
Mr. Ali Abdoolla's	b. eng. f. Mary Glen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will you permit me, with reference to an article in the *Bombay Saturday Review* of 2nd instant, reproduced in your columns this morning, to state that the concluding paragraph of my letter of 23rd January to the Chairman of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, ran as follow:—

"I need perhaps hardly say that neither my firm nor myself have had anything whatever to do with the requisition of 10th instant, addressed to yourself, and that we have never, directly or indirectly, solicited a vote from any shareholder."

The words *or indirectly* appear to have been left out in the newspaper reports of the proceedings at the late meeting, but this I had not observed.

I enclose the original letter for your satisfaction. Please return it at your convenience.—Yours faithfully, MICHAEL H. SCOTT.

Bombay, 4th February.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The letter in this day's issue of the *Gazette*, signed "One of the Engineers," animadverting on the management of the Bombay Reclamation, has quite taken people by surprise, and none more so, *I am sure*, than the engineers themselves. The statements made I am not in a position to refute, beyond mentioning that the salaries of the engineers as quoted are those on which they entered the service of the Company, not what they were drawing at its close, and that the average monthly expenditure on account of torch light for the nine months, night work was carried on, was about Rs. 7,500, and not Rs. 14,000. But if, as I surmise, the signature in itself is an untruth, the rest may perhaps be taken at the same value. Exception appears to have been taken by your correspondent to a para. in the *Bombay Builder* about departmental work having proved terribly expensive under an engineer experienced in contract work. This does not I think contain any reflection on the gentleman in question, but on the departmental system of working, which, it is very generally admitted, is by far the more expensive of the two. And, in this instance, although carried on under the supervision of a gentleman experienced as a contractor's agent, the result was nevertheless the same. It seems to me, however, that this has only been seized on as a pretext for a shy at some person or persons, which, to say the least of it, has been done in very bad taste.—Yours faithfully,

R. PROCTOR SIMS.

[We cannot disclose our correspondent's name; but we may state that he was employed by the Back Bay Company in a way that gave him unusual facilities for acquiring full and exact information on the points referred to in his letter. We have no doubt he will himself reply to Mr. Sims' letter.—ED. B. G.]

THE BOMBAY RACES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I perceive the suggestions of "Nimrod," anent the terms of the race for the "Merchants' Purse," have been forestalled by the announcement in your issue of the 30th ultimo, of the conditions upon which the donors have decided the gift has to be contested. The main principle involved in "Nimrod's" views will not, however, it is to be hoped, be overlooked by those entrusted with the very onerous task of regulating the handicaps, for upon this will depend the entire interest and eclat of the race. I might venture to remark that "Nimrod's" proposal to reserve a portion of the prize for the second horse, and to relieve the third of the responsibility of the stakes, would, undoubtedly, it occurs to me, attract a large field and stimulate the contest at the finish.

I see that a veritable prophet, under the sobriquet of "Crib," has commenced to unfold his convictions of coming events in the columns of your contemporary. I wish I could endorse his prediction, as regards our old favourite *Raby*, in the "Forbes' Stakes." Both horse and owner enjoy our warmest sympathies, but it is to be feared that the child of the desert will have to succumb on this occasion to the vastly superior physical advantages of his formidable rival *Cœur de Lion*. The race was at one time considered a dead certainty for *Star of the South*, who, it is said, holds the blue ribbon of the Turf untarnished by a single defeat, although twelve times challenged. But an accident has, unluckily for sport, rendered him *hors de combat*. The only other horse likely to compete with *Raby* and *Cœur de Lion* in the "Forbes Stakes" is *Telegraph*, of whom much has been said but little known as yet, excepting his very creditable doings at Poona last year, when he had little or no preparation. But to-morrow I fear the company for *Telegraph* will be a shade in advance of his former associates, and I cannot, despite the earnest and honest qualities of which he gives ample evidence, assign him any other than the last place in the race.

Our old friend *Grey Leg* has wisely withdrawn from a contest with the heavy metal above described, and we may see him placed in more suitable company by his keen discerning guardian Brewtey. The "Drawing Room Stakes" which comes off after the "Forbes's" will no doubt be his race.

The 3rd race for English and Colonial Maidens may be a walk over for the trumpeter filly *Mary Glen*, but even in the event of any others being eligible for the race and accepting the gauntlet, I have no hesitation in marking her as the favourite.

The concluding race for Maiden Galloways will in all probability be very interesting; very little is known of the horses that will meet for the race, but we may reckon on *The Pope*, *Mainstay*, and *Bonnie*. VERITAS.

Bombay, 4th February.

ITALIAN GUNNERY.

THE following appears in the *Daily News*:—

SIR,—I happened to be at Genoa when the incident to which your Florence correspondent referred in a recent letter occurred; and it certainly left upon my mind a very unsatisfactory impression of the gunnery practice in the Italian naval service. I was startled in the middle of the night by the report of heavy guns, but did not take the trouble to inquire what it meant until next morning, when I took a boat and proceeded out into the harbour to visit the *Affondatore*. According to my Genoese boatman, it appeared that a large merchant auxiliary screw steamer just arrived with a valuable cargo from Montevideo and lying at anchor in the harbour, had caught fire in the night; and that to prevent further damage one of the Italian frigates, at four or five cables' length from the burning ship was ordered to fire into and sink her. The frigate fired some half a dozen shots at the burning ship, and never once hit the object; but, instead of hitting the burning ship, lodged a shot in the old wall facing the port, burnt a house in the town, and killed a couple of men. Such was the story as it was told to me next day, and I believe it was substantially correct. *Du reste*, it surprised me very little after what I saw and heard on board the Italian frigates in the harbour. The sooner our Italian friends persuade themselves that they have to create a navy *ab ovo*; that is, a navy in the English, or American, or French sense of the word, and that ships and guns, without capable officers, disciplined crews, and a system of gunnery, don't constitute a navy, the better for Italy. Let me disclaim any want of respect to the naval capabilities of the descendants of the old Venetians and Genoese—the country of the discoverers of America. Italy must be a Mediterranean power, and ought to be a naval power of the first rank in that sea. But she must begin at the beginning. You cannot improvise a navy, or even a fleet,—I am, &c.,

Dec. 29. A FRIEND OF ITALY.

MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEA CANAL.

THE following paper by Lieutenant Colonel Merewether, C. B. Resident at Aden, dated 18th December 1866, has been placed at the disposal of the Press by Government:—

1. Starting from Alexandria there are two ways of visiting the Grand Maritime Canal now being constructed to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

2. The quickest is by sea to Port Saeed. Steamers leave two or three times a week, either for Port Saeed alone, or calling at Port Saeed *en route* to the Syrian coast.

3. The distance is about 130 miles, and the passage done generally in from 20 to 22 hours. Intended passengers should be on board an hour before the time appointed for starting, in accordance with the advice on the back of their ticket, or they may chance to lose their passage.

4. The other route is by Alexandria and Cairo Railway to Beria, where the line crosses the Damietta branch of the Nile.

5. A short line leaves here for Zagazig district, distant about 30 miles, which shortly will be continued on to Ishmaeleah, 50 miles further. From Beria to Zagazig is through the rich alluvial plain of the Nile, well cultivated with cotton maize and millet.

6. The cotton of Egypt, though originally introduced from India, is very far superior to the Indian cotton, or to the produce of the Egyptian seed sown in India. From casual observation in passing through the country, the chief notable difference is the distance between the plants in Egypt, giving them free light and air, and the less exhibition of wood and leaf. Whether this is owing to their thinning off the plants, as in America, or pruning combined with careful weeding, and a judicious, well regulated supply of water, I am unable, from want of time, to enquire fully, to state; but I am inclined to believe, judging from experience of cotton culture in Sind, that more attention is paid to most of these points in Egypt than in Sind certainly, if not generally in India. The nature of the soil in the Delta of the Nile, and on the confines of the Desert, cannot differ much from that of the valley of its twin brother the Indus. In the latter, too, little attention is paid to these important points.

7. The seed is sown, and a copious supply of water is given under a hot sun; the plant grows rapidly and most luxuriantly, so as in most instances to form an impenetrable thicket. Light or air cannot reach the stem, and many pods rot or are only half developed under the superabundant foliage.

8. At Seebee, near the mouth of the Bolan Pass, where the supply of water from the Beeloochistan mountains is limited naturally, and the plants are kept far apart, the produce is far superior to that grown on the Indus or its canals.

9. Zagazig, formerly a common, and not large, Arab town, is rapidly increasing in importance. There are several factories at it, and in its neighbourhood, set up principally by French proprietors, for extracting oil, grinding corn, pressing cotton, &c. There is not much accommodation for European visitors, but there is a place dignified with the name of "hotel," where you will certainly get civility and refreshment provided on the shortest notice, which, if not of the best order, would be found wholesome, and amply sufficient to satisfy existing hunger, as well as to stave off the return of it, until arrival at the next resting-place.

10. Leaving Alexandria by 9-45 A.M. train, Zagazig should be reached by 4-30 P.M., but it will more likely be 6 P.M., owing to the uncertain delays on the line.

11. Zagazig is on a canal brought from the Damietta branch of the Nile, whose waters a few years back went only a short distance further eastward. Within the last five years the extension of it to Ishmaeleah, fifty miles, by M. Lesseps' Company has been completed, and not merely has fresh water been provided to that distance into the desert for drinking and agricultural purposes, but the canal furnishes an easy and cheap means of transit for goods and passengers.

12. There are comfortably appointed passenger boats, having a closed cabin in the stern which leave regularly about an hour after the train arrives. These are towed along by two mules at the rate of about 4 miles the hour; so that embarking at 7 P. M., Ishmaeleah would be reached before 7 the following morning.

13. Under the first agreement entered into between the late Viceroy, Syed Pasha, and the Grand Canal Company, a considerable slip of country was assigned to the latter on either side of the Grand Canal, or any of its auxiliaries made by the Company.

14. Between Zagazig and Ishmaeleah a considerable tract was brought under cultivation immediately the fresh water was made to flow through the Desert, and a very valuable settlement of a large body of Bedouins was effected in the Ras-el-wadi part of the valley of Goshen by the exertions of a very intelligent and energetic member of the Company's staff, M. Guischard.

15. This first arrangement, however, was considered very unsuitable by the present Viceroy, Ishmael Pasha, who did not approve of so large a piece of country being alienated. A new agreement was made, under which the Viceroy purchased back the ground for a sum of money fixed under the arbitration of H. I. M. the Emperor of the French at 50,000,000 francs, and also obtained the possession and use of the fresh water canal from Zagazig to Ishmaeleah, and its continuation to Suez.

16. There can be no doubt this was a very good and necessary alteration for both parties. Under proper arrangements the Viceroy should gain a large revenue from new land brought under cultivation by means of the fresh water canals; while, on the other hand, the Company received a large sum of ready money, and got rid of a possession which could not have failed to have brought them constantly into awkward collision with the Egyptian Government, against whom they would be competing as agricultural proprietors.

17. Simple, easy terms would draw cultivators from Government lands—indeed had already begun to do so, which could not fail to cause ill feeling.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

18. The Company is now confined to a narrow strip on either side of the Maritime Canal, which is only to be used for building purposes or store-yards.

19. The fresh water canal to Suez leaves the Zagazig Canal about 2 miles west of Ishmaeleah.

20. Both are of the same dimensions, I should say, viz. about 36 feet surface breadth, depth 5 to 6 feet, slope of banks 1½ to 1.

21. Ishmaeleah, named after the present Viceroy, has been formed since the establishment of the canal from Zagazig. It is on the north side of the canal, Lake Timsah being on the south, regularly laid out with good, broad, straight streets. There is the French quarter, the Greek quarter, Arab quarter, and miscellaneous, a Roman Catholic church, Greek church and Mussulman mosque.

22. In the French quarter there are some good houses belonging to the Director General, within whose garden walls are the Telegraph and Post Offices, the Egyptian Governor and various members of the canal staff. There is a good sized hotel, an upper-storied house in a large open space facing the canal, about 250 yards from it. Immediately in front of the hotel is the first lock, well built of stone, iron gates and drawbridge to allow of communication with the south side. About a mile and a half down the canal a steam pump lifts the water, and sends it through iron pipes the whole way to Port Saeed, 46 miles, giving a sufficient supply for all the wants there, and to all the stations *en route*, of which there is one about every 8 miles. The engineer is a French gentleman, married to an English lady. He has an excellent garden at his house near the engine, so have the other inhabitants, especially the doctor.

23. All round Ishmaeleah is barren wilderness: not a sign of vegetation was there when the place was begun; now green trees and flowers are seen in the town, and will be extended outside before long. The soil is excellent, it only wants fresh water to produce anything.

24. Lake Timsah was fast drying up, but now the waters of the Mediterranean have been turned into it from the Maritime Canal, it has resumed its old dimensions, and will by-and-bye be useful as an inland port.

25. The Director General of the Transport system is M. Guischard, the same who so successfully managed the cultivation in the Wadi. Nothing could exceed the kindness of this gentleman, or his endeavours to promote in every way facilities for seeing the canal and important works now going on, while at the same time he was most ready to communicate all the information he had in his power to give.

26. M. Lesseps' instructions are to encourage the closest inspection, and to give every facility to visitors that they might see all thoroughly.

27. It was only in this way the real truth about their labours, as well as the nature and progress of the canal, could be known. M. leBanne deLatour, a co-worker with M. Guischard, was good enough to lend me a horse, and accompany me twice in excursions from Ishmaeleah to see the maritime and fresh water canals as far as Serapeum, 10 miles to the south: he had formerly been an officer in the French artillery, and served for some time in Algeri, but left the Army after 1848—a most kind and entertaining companion.

28. A small steamboat leaves Ishmaeleah for Port Saeed every day at 6 A. M., a similar boat starting at the same time from Port Saeed. The distance from point of embarkation is 48 miles, done in 11 hours, including one hour given for breakfast at Kantara, nearly 19 miles.

29. The boat is about 50 feet long by 9 broad, propelled by one screw astern, driven by a small (6 H. P.) high pressure engine set in the middle. In the fore part are two compartments with cushioned seats for 1st class passengers, each holding 8 in tolerable comfort; astern are two similar places for 2nd class.

30. About two miles from Ishmaeleah another lock is passed through, and immediately afterwards the Maritime Canal is entered at right angels, and you turn to the left for Port Saeed. For the first nine miles the works are very heavy indeed, passing through the high ground of El Geish. The cutting in some parts to the bed of the canal will, when finished, be 100 feet in perpendicular height. It is through sandstone, close sand, and drift sand, the latter the most difficult of all to manage. At one place was a stratum of alluvial deposit about 3 feet thick was distinctly visible several feet below present surface, showing clearly that the hill water had left its rich supply there, in times gone by. As long as the line passed through the cutting, there was only one channel, about half of the future complete width. It was being widened on the western side rapidly, a line of railway carrying the excavated earth north along the canal, until it would be taken to one side in the more open country. The excavation was done mainly by hand when the water was not reached, but dredges were also employed in the novel way of lifting and removing the dry loose sand. Other dredges were at work at intervals excavating when the water level had been reached.

31. After nine miles the country is more level, and from this the whole way to Port Saeed there are two channels, each about 35 feet, or one third of the complete width, the centre part on being left for the present. This is to allow of one channel being depended by dredging, while the other is used for traffic. Openings are left at intervals through the centre part in order that the dredges may change channels as required.

32. Through Lake Beelah and Lake Menzaleh the canal is carried in a well defined, permanent manner. The earth excavated from the bed has been thrown down on either side forming firm permanent banks, the eastern and western limits of the canal. Here also a portion of the spoil has been thrown temporarily in the centre, forming a middle bank. This, however, will be all removed ultimately. The average depth throughout is at present only 7 feet. To save time in removal of the earth long copper channels were fixed at an incline to the dredges, supported by props on a lighter alongside, and again, if necessary, on the bank. The earth fell from the scoops into the channels, and was conveyed at once a sufficient distance away from the water's edge. These channels have, however, been found to be constantly breaking, and requiring repair.

33. Monsieur Sa Valleo, the chief contractor, has invented a new machine on a large scale, which will do the work more effectually and speedily, while at the same time it can be utilized for a number of dredges. It may be compared to a huge iron quadrant strongly built, the outer edge of the segment of the circle being uppermost, the centre resting on a revolving bed; along the chord of the arc is placed a tramway on which trucks are drawn by a strong wire rope. An engine is attached to the traversing bed to work the whole machinery. The machine can be turned round where it rests, or it can be transported to any distance required on rails on which it rests, and which can be brought in connection with others. The earth excavated by the dredges is dropped into lighters having wooden cases, prepared on purpose, about 4 feet square each. When all have been filled, the lighter is taken alongside the emptying machine, each case is lifted from the lighter, put on to the truck on the machine, carried along the tramway, and the contents shot out at the other end away from the canal. A lighter would thus be emptied in a few minutes. Several of these were being set up at Port Saeed for use on the canal.

34. At first a very great deal of the work was done by hand, but statute labour being no longer allowed, the Company have been forced to fall back on machinery, which they are now about to use on a most extensive scale. Much delay has occurred in preparing it, and progress has necessarily been slow in the *interregnum* between the cessation of manual labour and completion of the artificial means. It is expected that henceforth the works will progress much more rapidly.

35. Where the town of Port Saeed is now, 7 years ago, when engineers first went to it, was a narrow slip of sand between Lake Menzaleh and the Mediterranean, with room sufficient to pitch a few tents on, while water, wood, food, every necessary had to be brought by boat from Damietta, 30 miles off; now there is a considerable town systematically laid out, containing several thousand souls, and everything obtainable that is required. Some of the early houses were built on wooden piles, but the site is gradually and regularly being raised and extended by earth taken from the bed of the port. There is an hotel, the Hote de Pagnon, a line of wooden ground floor rooms on the esplanade facing the sea, where visitors can obtain very good accommodation, the rooms being very clean and tidy.

36. There is a very good hospital, where the indoor patients are very well looked after by Dr. Yarb, who is also British Vice Consul. He has a large dispensary also, from which he freely gives assistance to all requiring it. Some Sisters of Charity live next door to the hospital, and afford him most valuable assistance. They further extend their charitable offices by keeping a day and boarding school for girls, both well conducted and well arranged. They also give asylum and free education to five orphan girls of ages varying from 13 to 17.

37. M. LaRoche, the Chief Engineer, had to proceed south on duty, but he most kindly sent one of his assistants, M. Beranger, to accompany me over the whole works, who was good enough to explain and show every thing most thoroughly. I had the advantage in the evening of hearing from M. LaRoche an account of their labours from the beginning, as he was one of those who first landed at Port Saeed. The workshops are on a very large scale, and well repay inspection. One of the most interesting sights is the preparation of large blocks which are being thrown into the sea to form the piles at the entrance of the harbour. These blocks are made of sand from the harbour bed, and hydraulic lime from France, well mixed together with water, then put into wooden cases and rammed by hand. After two days the casing is removed, and the blocks are left in the sun to dry, which takes about two months. I did not take the measurements, but was told they weighed 5 tons each; speaking from memory they appeared to be 6.5 by 5 by 3 feet. This measurement at 110 lbs per cubic foot, would give nearly 5 tons. They are then lifted by a travelling crane worked by steam, on to trucks passed on to a tramway, and pushed by a locomotive down to where the lighters are ready to receive them. Another travelling crane transfers them to the lighter. The latter is towed out to sea, where a steam-worked crane deposits them where they are to rest. No particular care is taken as to how they are lowered into the sea, the great object being to put in as many as possible during the fine season, to extend a breakwater as far as possible before the westerly gales recommence. Nine thousand have already been made, and more are being daily turned out, as will be seen from the map. There are to be two piers; the one on the west side will be the longer, and will be nearly 3 miles.

38. Eight dredges were at work inside the harbour; what earth was not required for excavation or block making, was carried by steam lighters out to sea in a north-easterly direction, whence there was no fear of its being returned, and there thrown in. There are two side basins on the west, within the port, for shipping. Much has been dredged out, but still nothing compared to what has to be done. Small steamers run inside now, but large vessels have to lie off in the open roads. The depth in the port has to be made over 30 feet. The complete dimensions of the canal are to be 100 by 30, and extreme length from Port Saeed to Suez, 100 miles.

39. Below Ishmaeleah such progress has not been made in any proportion to that above; indeed the canal in that part may only be said to be now fairly commenced. The first 10 miles to Serapeum is like the portion through El Geish, very heavy, first through the edge of Lake Timsah, then through high drift sandhills. These last are a great difficulty. The engineers have discovered, the same as has been noticed in Sind, that the lifting of the sand is as much owing to electricity as to the force of the wind, and increase of moisture prevents this. The introduction of water, and planting of trees, will help much to reduce the drift. They have also found, as was learned in Sind, that hedging back the sand some distance by making palisades prevents the advance of the drift.

40. Below Serapeum the line of the canal passes through the Bitter Lakes. Here the water is sufficiently deep to render excavation, except at the entrance and exit, unnecessary. Between that and Suez, except at Chalon, 10 miles from the latter place, there is little heavy work. At Chalon, rock has been met in the bed, which has to be removed by blasting.

41. For the present, communication between Ishmaeleah and Suez is kept up by means of the fresh water canal, which runs nearly parallel to the other, only making a *detour* to pass round the edge of the Bitter Lakes. Good sized boats, *dahabuahs*, with cabins large enough for 5 to sleep comfortably at full stretch, leave Ishmaeleah and Suez daily at 10 A. M. These are towed by two mules, and the distance, nearly sixty miles, takes 22 hours.

42. In a short time, however, it is intended to place small steam boats, as on the upper part, on this portion also, when the distance will be done in about 16 hours. In three months' time it is hoped that a regular line of traffic for merchandise may be established, and goods carried from Suez to Port Saeed under two days at the rate of £1 per ton, including cost of disembarkation and re-embarkation. If well carried out, this may prove of great advantage to merchants in Bombay wishing to send goods by overland route.

43. The dock works at Suez are progressing well; a splendid dry dock has been completed, having mean proportions of 415 by 85 by 29 feet. There is a hundred horse power engine alongside, which, after a vessel has been floated in, pumps it dry in 5 hours. In front of this dock a double basin is being formed, in which there will be sufficient water for ships to lie alongside and discharge their cargoes on the quay. The pier on one side, the southern of these basins will be reserved for the Egyptian Government, at whose expense these works are being made, quite separate from the canal. The pier on the northern side will be open to the world. Both piers will be connected with the town of Suez by railway. The blocks being made here for the piers are much larger than those at Port Saeed. They are of stone, not sand, and hydraulic lime, their dimensions are (measure) nearly 12.5 by 6 by 5 feet, which at 133 lbs. per cubic foot, would be a little over 22 tons. The Maritime Canal will enter the Gulf of Suez immediately below the southern basin at the end of the present week.

44. With reference to the completion of the canal, there can be no doubt that there are no physical difficulties to prevent its being finished, provided money is forthcoming; but even then it can scarcely be ready before five more years have passed. The contracts will expire in less than two years hence, but in a work on such a grand scale contracts could not be punctually adhered to. Whether the returns will prove remunerative to the shareholders time only can prove.

45. My most grateful acknowledgments are due for the very kind assistance and full information afforded during my visit to the Canal to M. Ruysmare, the Vice President of the Company, and to M. Gerardin, the Director General at Alexandria. I am greatly obliged for the letters I received there, and which called forth the kindness I experienced throughout.

BANKS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000 Lacs.

Head Office, London.—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

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London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

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4 months' sight	at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅛d. ,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11d. ,,
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Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 10½d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 6, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad*.

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The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

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Current Accounts.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve	months' notice	of withdrawal.
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Loans and Cash Credits

Are granted on approved persons and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th January 1867.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

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INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Agents in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital —One Million Pounds Sterling.* Head Office in Liverpool. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY' CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
James Hartley & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurances with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Director.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
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Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
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Actuary & General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Secretary.—John Elpbick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and "RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 135 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
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Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder 10-inch Stock complete with shafting, drums, and strapping for driving a circular saw, lathes, gins &c.

One independent double geared drilling Machine, can drill holes up to 6 inches diameter.

One Ten-inch slide and screw cutting lathe 18 feet broad Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co. 27 Meadow Street.

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FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1866.

FOR SALE, at Kotagherry, Neilgherry Hills, "KOTA HALL" (furnished) with the adjacent Land (upwards of 50 acres), the property of Wm. Robinson, Esq., C. S. Apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.

FOR SALE, a patent improved three process BRICK MAKING MACHINE (by Clayton & Co.) complete in every respect with a 13 horse power high pressure Steam Engine. Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS of Messrs. WESTLEY RICHARDS & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breach loading Carbine, with moulds, all complete (reduced price)	Rs. 120
A Double Barrel Rifle, 16 Guage	,, 750
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WANTED, an ASSISTANT, as OPERATOR and PRINTER. To a man who knows his work well a liberal Salary will be given. Apply to LINDLEY and WARREN, 26 Apollo Street.

NO. 1012 OF 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—HINDUSTANI SCHOOLMASTERS, who can speak and write both Hindustani and English, are required. They will be appointed on Salaries of Rs. 75, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, and Rs. 35; and hardworking and efficient men may calculate on promotion as soon as their work tells on their Schools. The application should be written both in English and in Hindustani by the applicant's own hand, and should state (1) his age, (2) where he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge of Hindustani and of English, (4) his experience as a teacher, (5) his present situation and salary, and (6) the least Salary he would commence on; and should contain copies of his Testimonials made by his own hand.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 4th December, 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR—No 1478 of 1866-67.—SCHOOLMASTERS are required in Berar, commencing on Salaries of Rs. 125, Rs. 100, Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 35, and Rs. 30 a month.

2. The application should be written in English and in Marathi, both in the Modi and in the Devanagari character, by the Applicant's own hand. (Importance will be attached to good writing.)

3. The Applicant should state (1) his age, (2) the place or places at which he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge in the usual branches, both in English and in Marathi, (4) his knowledge of Sanskrit, (5) his experience as a teacher, (6) his present Situation and Salary, and (7) the lowest Salary he would commence on. Good hardworking men will be promoted as soon as their labours begin to tell on the numbers and attainments of their Pupils.

4. The Applicant should enclose Copies (made by his own hand) of his Testimonials.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 21st December 1866

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES
AND
COSTUMES OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA
(As originally prepared under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council,)
BY
J. FORBES WATSON, M. A., M. D., F. R. A. S.,
Reporter on the Products of India.

Imperial 4to., morocco back, cloth, with numerous Coloured Photographs. £3 5s.

This work—by affording a Key to the Fashions of the People, and to the Cotton, Silk, and Wool Textiles in actual use in India—is of special interest to Manufacturers, Merchants, and Agents; as also to the student and lover of ornamental art.

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Holloway's Pills.—Weakness and Debility.—Unless the blood be kept in a pure state, the constitution must be weakened, and disease supervene. These wonderful Pills possess the power of neutralizing and removing all contaminations of the blood and system generally. They quietly, but certainly, overcome all obstructions tending to produce ill-health, and institute regular action in organs that are faulty from derangement or debility. The dyspeptic, weak, and nervous, may rely upon these Pills as their best friends and comforters. They improve the appetite, and thoroughly invigorate the digestive apparatus. Holloway's Pills have long been known to be the surest preventives of liver complaints, dreadful dropsies, spasms, colic, constipation, and many other diseases always hovering round the feeble and infirm.

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TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.

Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a large three storied HOUSE in No. 9 Hornby Row. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
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BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN.—TO BE SOLD or LET, the BUNGALOWS called "Garbut Hall" and "Rockdale." For particulars apply to
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TO LET, BUNGALOWS situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea west side. For further particulars apply to K. R. COLAH.
No. 33 Middle Colaba,
Or 33, Meadow Street.

GODOWN.—TO BE LET, a large airy GODOWN in Nesbit Lane, Fort. Also several London built CARRIAGES to be SOLD.—For particulars apply to Mr. T. H. GRAHAM, at the office of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., in Liquidation.
Medow St., Fort, 1st February 1867.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
1st November 1866 RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Church Lane. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
1st November 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, with immediate entry, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and lately vacated by Messrs R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents and therefore to make a speedy sale offer it at Qts. Rs. 5-8 per dozen, Pts. Rs. 3-8 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay Monthly Accounts.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Beuecke— St. Estephe	at Rs.	12 per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien	,,	15 ,,
Do. Do. Pauillac	,,	18 ,,
Do. Do. Pontet Canet	,,	25 ,,
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring	,,	18 ,,
Champagne, Lelegard	,,	25 ,,

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		Rs.	
CLARET	Médoc	6	8 pts.
	Do.	12	0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	20	
CHAMPAGNE..	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38	
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18	
	Tres-Vieux	25	
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35	

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House:—

BURGUNDIES. Rich and persuasive; of full body and surpassing perfume.

Chambertin	Rs. 48	per dozen.
Nuits	,, 36	,,
Macon	,, 24	,,

The following are already firmly established in public favour:—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.

Forster Traminer	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Hockheimer	,, 26	,,
Braunberger Moselle ...	,, 26	,,
CHAMPAGNE.		
Best Dry, a superb beverage ...	,, 38	,,
Do. pints... ...	,, 20	,,
SHERRIES.		
Amontillado	,, 36	,,
Amoroso, pale and full flavoured ...	,, 30	,,
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BRANDY.		
No. 1 Black Capsule, Bouquet very enticing	,, 33	,,
WHISKEY.		
Scotch and Irish	,, 21	,,

Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Liquors.

Price Lists on application. ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore free from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT—Solid, as imported, in jars Rs. 3-8, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, and Rs. 24. LEIBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT Liquid, prepared by ourselves. A due regard to the quality of the Meat does not permit of any competition in price with other houses, as the quality of the Meat in the Extract can only be distinguished by its effects on the Invalid, and not by the sensible qualities of taste and appearance.

Our preparation in its effects has more than justified the encomiums passed upon the Extract by the great Chemist himself.

In bottles Rs. 3, Rs. 6, Rs. 10, Rs. 32.—Special terms entered into with Hospitals.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Macdougall's preparation of this Acid have been universally adopted by Government and Municipal authorities in this country as the best disinfectants extant.

The experiments of Mr. Crookes F. R. S. in connection with the Cattle Plague have proved their excellence beyond a doubt. No one in town or country ought to be without the Powder who has a regard for his health or those of household.

In Stables and Dog Kennels the powder is as essential to cleanliness as soap is in a bath-room.

The Ointment is infallible in the removal of Mange.

For Cesspools or Drains the Liquid is the best preparation. Powder Rs. 12 per cwt., 12 as. per bottle. Ointment per pots, 8 as.; Rs. 1, and Rs. 2. Liquid per bottle 12 as., and Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per dozen.

Agents for Western India,
ROGERS & Co., Bombay, Poona.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality........	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints........	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown........	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal........	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal........	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal........	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal........	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal........	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal........	33
Do. Vino Fino........	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule........	15
Do. do. Pints........	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac........	31
Do. Brand a Crown........	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints........	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD, expected to arrive in March. Orders registered by the Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Bombay, 29th January 1867.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.
1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 ,, ,, Pints ,, 34
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND, at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:

Champagne—Jules Mumms........	Rs. 38	per dozen.
Moselle Sparkling Muskatel ...	,, 35	,,
Do. Do. Schazzburg.	,, 40	,,
Claret Fine........	,, 20	,,
Do. do........	,, 18	,,
Sherry	,, 25	,,
Do. Fine	,, 28	,,
Do. do.	,, 30	,,
Do. Saperior Amontillado.	,, 32	,,
Do. Fine Red Seal	,, 32	,,
Do. Amontillado Yellow Seal.	,, 32	,,
Do. Very superior Green Seal..	,, 36	,,
Allsopp's Ale, quarts........	,, 5.8	,,
Will. Younger's Ale do.	,, 5	,,

SILLAR & Co.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY .... from Messes and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
,, ,, from Native Shopkeepers to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
,, POONA .... to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
,, Secunderabad Saugor, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. } ,, ,, Cursetjee & Co.
,, Mhow .... ,, ,, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
,, Ahmedabad.............. ,, ,, Pestonjee Jehangeer & Co.
,, Kurrachee .... ,, ,, Budgett and Hughes.
,, Calicut .... ,, ,, Hirjee & Co.
,, Madras .... ,, ,, Binny & Co.
,, Calcutta .... ,, ,, Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heeringe, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champ de Mars.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M. at their Rooms, by order of Hajee Mirza Shuffee Meshkee, Agent to Mirza Abdool Cureem Shirazee, the Mortgagee, at Calcutta.

The American built ship *Sultana*, of 503 Tons, with her Masts, Sails, &c., and can now be inspected by intended purchasers.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the Trustees of CHARLES MONNETT & Co (in liquidation), the remaining Stock in Trade, consisting of Miscellaneous Goods.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS, AND PORCELAINWARE, CARRIAGES, &c, AT BREACH CANDY, OPPOSITE TO MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Breach Candy, opposite the Mahaluxmee Temple, the neat and modern household Furniture, Plated, Glass & Porcelain ware, Carriages, &c. the property of SAMUEL GILES, Esq., the same consist of Cut Glassware, a Blue and Gold Dinner Set, a White and Gilt Breakfast do., a real China Dessert Service, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet Stand, a Set of Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Dining and other Tables, Easy Predieu, Drawing-room and other Chairs, Sofas, Conversation and Cleopatra Couches, Sideboard, Teapoys, Whatnots, Screens, Hatstand, Bagatelle Table, Bookcase, four-post Bedstead, Writing Table, Stationery Cabinet, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Bengal Cot, an Iron do., a Square Piano by Broadwood, Hanging and Table Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Table Ornaments, a Time Piece, an eight day Clock, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c.

At 1 P. M.

One Cab-Phaeton by Jones of Southampton, for one or two Horses, nearly new, with Pole, Lamps, &c.; a large roomy Carriage with Monsoon Shutters, Lamps, Pole, &c.; one Shigram, a Surat Milch Cow and Calf, a Surat Cow, Goats, sets of Single and Double Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On the undermentioned dates, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, the following 3 lots of Valuable Landed Properties, viz.:—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 P. M., on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—Lot 1.

All that piece of Fazendaree Land, with the messuage, dwelling-house, or warehouse, newly built thereon, situate in Bombay, in the Jail Road, containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by Nowrojee Hill first Row, on the West by the Jail Road, on the North by a passage and the house of Jumna Ramjee Coolee, and on the South by a passage and house of Burjorjee Sorabjee and of Jeewun Pudmsn.

On the same day at 4 P. M., on the premises.

Lot 2.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon, situate in Bombay, in Doongree Coolee Street, otherwise called "Bhat Bazaar," at old town, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 887, 1,060, and 1,344, house thereon, being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 221 and 229, and containing by admeasurement 192 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East partly by the Chinch Bunder Road, and partly by a passage and property of late Ramjee Jettah, on the West by Doongree Coolee Street, on the North by the house of Hyderally Cassumjee, and on the South partly by a passage and a house late of the said Ramjee Jettah, and partly by another house late of the said Ramjee Jettah.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon, standing also situate in Doongree Coolee Street, otherwise called Bhat Bazaar Street, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,341, the house thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 222, and containing by admeasurement 27 4-9ths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a passage and the house late of the said Ramjee Jettah, on the West by Doongree Colce Street aforesaid, on the North by the house late of the said Ramjee Jettah, and on the South by the house of Hyderally Cassumjee.

And also all that piece of Government ground, with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon standing, situate at fourth Chinch Bunder Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 144 5-9ths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,050, the house thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 243, and bounded on the East by fourth Chinch Bunder Road, on the West by the passage and the house of Meya Ebrahim, on the North by the passage and the house of Burjorjee Parsee, and on the South by the passage and the house of Hyderally Cassumjee.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P. M.

Lot 3.

All those two pieces of Government ground, the one measuring 181 square yards and 6-9ths of a square yard, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 821, and the other measuring two hundred and sixty-five square yards and 1-9th of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 814, 814 and 815, which said two pieces of ground now form one, and admeasuring four hundred and forty-six square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, be the same little, more or less, together with the large messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or premises new built and standing thereon, situated at Sabtad or Dongree Cooles Street, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the said Sabtad or Dongree Coolee Street, on the West by a passage for sweepers, on the North by the house of Heerjee Nursey, and on the South by the house of Thucker Bhuwan Veerjee.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT BREACH CANDY.

On MONDAY next, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Breach Candy, (at the Bungalow formerly occupied by William Cooper, Esq.,) the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c. &c., of a Gentleman; the same comprises Rich Cut Wine Leaf Pattern Glass Ware, handsome White and Red Dinner and Breakfast Services, and Elegant Pink and Gilt Dessert Do., best Plated Ware by Mappin, consisting of Sets of Dish Covers and Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, &c., Cutlery, Richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Set of Dining Table in three Pieces, Camp Tables, Chiffoniers, Dining-room, Arms and without Arms Chairs, Circular, Sofa and other Tables, Couches, Drawing-room, Easy and Veranda Chairs, a Bagatelle Table, Bronze and Plated single two and three Light Hanging Argand Lamps, Ottoman Folding Screens, Lady's Work and Card Tables, Pictures, a Marble Clock, a fine Full Toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by "Doring," Large Four-post and Camp Bedsteads, Book Shelves, Hat Stand, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Reclining Couches, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Books, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c, AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., and following day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of a Gentleman, the same comprises Rich Cut Glass Ware, a Handsome Pink Bordered and Gilt Knob Dinner Service for 24 persons, an Elegant Turquoise and Gilt Painted Dessert Set for 12 persons, best Electro Plated Ware, by Elkington and Harrison, such as Pairs of Round Hotwater Curry Dishes, Muffin Plates with Covers, a very Handsome Centre Piece, Single, Treble, and five Light Table Candlesticks, with frosted Shades, large Tea Tray, Bottle Holders, a small Soup Tureen with Cover and Stand, Claret Jug, a Set of Fiddle Pattern Spoons and Forks, for 12 persons, a Set of Blackwood Dining Table in 8 Pieces, about 6 dozen Dining Room Chairs all to match, a Handsome English Mahogany Sideboard, a Pair of Do., Cabinets with Mirrors, a Pair of smaller, Do. English Mahogany Sofas, and Hall Chairs, two Handsome English Chairs, Forming, Travelling, Folding, Bedsteads in cases, very Elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a pair of costly Chiffoniers, pairs of Sofas, and Conversation Couches, Drawing-room, Easy and Predieu Chairs, Lady's Writing Table, Teapoys, Circular, Pier and other Tables, Hatstand, an Arch Screen, a large four-post Bedstead, Writing Table with Pigeon Holes, an English Mahogany Almira with Chubb's Locks, English Chess and Bagatelle Tables, a first-rate Self-Playing Organ with 14 Barrels by Spagle Alter, Mile End Road, London, an excellent Upright Eight Day Clock, by French, London, double Gun by Westley Richards, Iron Treasury Chest, China Jars.

A Pair of elegant Rich Cut Glass Twenty-four Lights Chandeliers.
A Pair of Eighteen Light. Do.
A Pair of Twelve. Do. Do.

Double and Treble Branched Wall Shades, single and four-light Hanging Argand Lamps, Glass bottomed Globe and Table Argand do., Rich Oil Paintings, two very handsome Brussels and Velvet Pile Carpets, several large Oil Floor Carpets, Rich Table Ornaments, Parian Figures, a large Fountain Garden Engine with hose, Garden Lamps and Posts, Flower Pots, Garden Seats, a Summer House, Blackwood Veranda Benches, Wooden do., &c.

At 1 P. M.

By permission, the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay by next Overland Mail Steamer.

One Open Carriage by Newbury and Wilson, with a pair of very fast and clever Australian Horses under 15 hands, with plated Harness, nearly new.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On account of an Estate in Liquidation, and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, the undermentioned Valuable Jewellery:—

1 Ring for Ankle called Vank, of Gold (with lack).
2 Bangles of Gold.
1 Pair Gold Hand Rings, called Sanklan.
1 Arm Ring called Goongree.
1 Chunnakiee.
1 Kale Gantee.
1 Arm Ring.
1 Cundora with Silver Gala.
1 Toolsee Pateeya.
1 Cundora.
1 Necklace (Chunduuhar).
2 Thacra Churee (Bangles).
1 Pair Canmuleuta.
1 Pair Cuda (Bangles) plain.
1 Cunthee (Necklace).
1 Cunthee.
1 Pair Sankla with Silver Goongree.
2 Mangtha of Pearls.
4 Bangles of Pearls.
2 Theekra of Do.
4 Diamond Bangles.
1 Pair Hand Rings called Cadan, set with Diamond.
1 Do. Diamond Briliant Buttons, called Mohoria.
1 Roge.
1 Button (in all 41 Diamonds).
4 Diamond Bangles.
4 Pearls Do
1 Callygatty set with Diamonds.
1 Diamond Ring.
2 Clokras with Pearls and Diamonds.
2 Earrings.
3 Pearls.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c., &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, on or about the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., if not previously disposed of by private sale, the following Carriages, Horses, Saddlery, and Harnesses, the property of His Excellency Sir H. BARTLE E. FRERE, &c. &c.

1 Large Barouche by Peters of Longacre, for 4 Horses.
1 Sociable by Holland.
1 Double Brougham by Do. in very good order, (nearly new).
1 Open Carriage with hood &c., a good strong useful Carriage.
1 Mail Phaeton Do. Do.
1 Belgaum Bullock Dhumnie (nearly new).

RIDING HORSES.

Bay Arab Charger, aged very handsome.
Gray Arab, carries a Lady, very high caste, 6 off.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

2 Pair of Bay Australian, run either in pair, or 4 in hand postilion.
2 Pair of Grey Arabs Do. Do. Do.

SADDLERY.

2 Gentlemen's Saddles by Langdon in good order.
2 Ladies' Do. Do. Do.
3 Gentlemen's Do. old.
7 Double Bridles complete.

HARNESS.

1 Set of Brass Mounted Harness for 4 Horses, either to drive or complete with Saddles, &c., or for postilion.
1 Set of Brass Mounted Harness for pair, good.
1 Do. Do. Do. good.
1 Do. Plated Harness for 4 Horses, postilion complete with Saddles.
1 Set Brass Mounted Harness for pair.
1 ,, Curricle Harness with Bar &c., (nearly new).
1 ,, Brass Mounted Pony Harness, good.
1 ,, of Brass Mounted Double Harness.
1 ,, Do. Do. Plated old.

No. 5, Forbes Street, BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following Goods, viz.:—

30	Pieces of Silk Native Sarrys.		
27	Coils of Lead Pipes	½	Inch.
14	do. ,, ,,	1	,,
8	do. ,, ,,	1¼	,,
10	do. ,, ,,	1½	,,
152	do. ,, ,,	1	,,
36	do. ,, ,,	1¼	,,
50	Bolts of Canvas.		
6	Sets of Buggy and Carriage Harness.		
12	Cases of Preserved Provisions.		

ALSO,

On account of the concerned:—

Few best solid Mahogany Furniture such as Wardrobes, Drawingroom, Easy and Montague Chairs with rich Silk Figured Damask, Conversation Couches, Handsome Book Cases with mirror, 5 and 3 Seated Ottomans, Side Table with Marble Tops, &c. &c.

Piece Goods such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, Dhoties, Scarfs, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One very light single Horse Landau with lamps, pole and shafts, with superior blue silk linings by "Robert Ness," Senior, of Aberdeen.
One Do. Do. Do. Shigram, with lamps, pole, &c., by "Wilson" of Glasgow.
One Do. Do. Brougham by "Startia."
One Palanquin shaped Office Shigram (in good order.)

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1867.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz.:—

7	Bales Grey Jacconets.
14	,, Orange Twists.
400	Pieces Grey T. Cloth.
250	,, Chintz.
500	Pieces Grey Shirtings.
6	,, White Cambrics.
1	Case containing Japanned and Plain Boots, Shoes, and Sleepers.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Bhimjee Lalljee:—

X—7828 and 7829—2 Bales, 100 Pieces, Grey Drills, 9lbs. 5 oz.

And any other goods that may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of February 1867, at 3 P. M., the following valuable Landed Property in two lots:—

Lot 1.

All that piece of leasehold Land or Ground, containing by admeasurement 1,830 square yards or thereabouts, together with the Messuage or Building standing thereon, situate in Parsee Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the vicinity of Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied as the Offices of the Commissary General; the said property is bounded on the East by the Parsee Bazaar Street, on the West partly by the house of Bomanjee Eduljee Karani, and partly by the house of Hormusjee Byramjee, on the North by the property comprised in Lot 2, and on the South by the vacant ground of Merwanjee Framjee Panday.

The Lease under which this Property is held is for 99 years and is renewable.

Lot 2.

All that piece of leasehold Land or Ground, adjoining the Lot 1, containing by admeasurement 602 square yards or thereabouts, together with Messuage, or range of Stables and Premises standing thereon; the said Property is bounded on the East by the Parsee Bazaar Street, on the West by the property of Hormusjee Byramjee, on the North by the property of Cursetjee and Jehangeer Ardaseer, and on the South by the property comprised in Lot 1.

The Lease under which this Lot is held is for 99 years and is renewable. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. CRAWFORD AND HURBELL, Vendor's Solicitors, at their Office, in Rampart Row, or to the Auctioneers.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 5th February 1867.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. 7, Church Gate Street.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, a small quantity of Preserved Provisions, Iron Weights, Brass Scales for Shroffs, a Cottage Piano, Child's Cradle, Kerosine Oil Lamps, Teapoys, Easy Chairs, English Sideboard with Mirror, Hat Stand, Pictures, a small quantity of Scarves, Sets of Double Harness, Buggy Lamps, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

ON COMMISSION.

One superior Morocco Leather Gentleman's Travelling Bag beautifully fitted up with every requisite for travellers.

One fine barrel Trauter's Patent Revolver in Mahogany case.

About to be Raffled a magnificent pure Silver China-made Tea Set. Tickets onl Rs. 10 each. Only a few numbers remain unfilled. Early application should be made.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th February 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY OIL MILLS.

Unless previously sold by private contract.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P. M., the undersigned will submit to Public Auction on the premises, all that valuable piece of land, admeasuring about 6,200 square yards, situated on the Mount Road, together with the very substantial Buildings thereon known as the Bombay Oil Works, which are fitted up with first class Machinery. (Particulars will be found in the Catalogue obtainable at the rooms of the undersigned) and the two Pucka built Tanks on the premises.

N.B.—The whole will be put up in one lot.

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, in Share Bazaar, by order of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esq., on account of Ruttonjee Lowchund:—

100 shares of the East India Bank.

50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT COLABA, BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT, KALBADEVE ROAD, MATHERAN, POONAH, AND CHIMBOOR.

Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Assignees of the Estate of CANDASS NARRANDASS an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees.

Lot 1.

On THURSDAY the 7th February, at 3 P. M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling House standing thereon, situate in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Alladin Abdoolutiff, on the South by the property of Temooljee Rustomjee Mowa, on the East by the property of Coverjee Hormusjee Bhubha, and on the West by the Public Road called Bazaar Gate Street, assessed by the Collector Assessment under No. 107, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 634.

Lot 2.

On SATURDAY, the 9th February, at 3 P. M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Kalbadavie Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Public Road called Kalbadavie Road, on the South by the property of the Trustees of the Pinjrapore Fund, on the East by the property of Varjeevendass Vulubhdass, and on the West by the property of Purmand Thuver, assessed by the Collector Assessment under No. 101, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.

Lot 3.

On TUESDAY, the 12th February at 3 P. M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or warehouse standing thereon, situate at Colaba in the street called Manockjee's Buildings, containing by estimation 100 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the road called Manockjee's Lane, on the South by the Public Road, on the East by the property of Ruttonjee Robjee Mody, and on the West by the property of Gedhow Bhunjee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.

On THURSDAY, the 14th February at 2 P. M., at the rooms of the Auctioneers in Marine Street, the following lots:—

Lot 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with bungalows, out-houses, and stables standing thereon, known as the Hermitage, situate at Matheran in the Tanna Zilla, containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 3 goontas more or less, and described and particularly denoted as No. 19 on a Map or Plan of Matheran.

Lot 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, out-houses and stable thereon, erected, situate and being in the Camp of Poonah, in the Presidency of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Poonah under No. 112, admeasuring 58119 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the ground of Ludda Abrahim, on or towards the West by the Public Road leading from Sir Jamsetjee's Bund to Poonah Cantonment, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, and on or towards the South by a Public Drain.

Lot 6.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Chimboor in the Island of Salsette, containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, and being near the property of the Trustees of the Pinjrapore Fund.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, the following:—

300 Logs Teak Timber, say about 250 tons.

On account of Cassum Jooma:—

4,938 Pieces Teak Battens, 2 by 4, say 35,000 Running Feet.

On account of Lutiff Noor Mahomed and Ebram Essack:—

215	Logs Teak Timber.	
140	Plank	,,
5590	Scantlings	,,
1064	Boards	,,
14727	Battens	,, say 9,000 Running feet.

EUROPE FURNITURE—TUCKER & SON'S LAMPS, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, sale commencing at noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction in the premises adjoining the show rooms of Rahimtoola Sulliman, near the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla, an invoice of most superb Furniture comprising Richly Gilt Sofas and Divans lined with Silk Velvet and the finest Satin, the Cushions and Seats being stuffed in the most approved manner for complete comfort, a handsome Mosaic Centre Table Figured Legs in White and Gold with Marble Top, Gilt avairy, &c., &c., &c., Also magnificent Gas Lustres of 18 and 30 lights each, Rich Pendants, Star Cut Moons &c, 10 and 12 inch Hanging Argand Lamps with and without drops, also

UNRIVALLED EMBOSSED CARPETS

Two rich Axminster medallion Carpets each 30 feet by 22 feet. These fine specimens of Carpets are as yet a novelty here, and it is believed that they have not before been imported into India. An inspection of them will well repay the trouble of a visit.

N. B.—The above will be on view 4 days previous to sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by the Mortgagees, the Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited), to sell by Auction at the premises, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the mangoe and other trees growing thereon, forming a garden, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate and lying at Parell, known by the name of Thakoorwady, bounded on the East by the garden ground of the late Manockjee Limjee, on the West by the batty ground, now or late of Antone Jao de Souza, Philip Loou, Lawrence Loon, and Soonud Hai Gavand, on the North by the batty grounds now or late of Narrun Gopal, Thakoor Maraj, Amboo Thakoor, and Mahadoo Gopal King, and on the South side thereof by the Sion road, and containing by admeasurement 17,714 square yards, be the same, more, or less, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax, under Nos. 399, 482, and 638, and by the Collector of Tolla Rent, under Nos. 44, 109, and 199, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1.

Any further particulars which may be required may be obtained from the Auctioneer, from the Liquidators of the Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited), Messrs. Trimbuckrao Ramchunder, and Ebrahim Noordeen, and from the undersigned.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Liquidators, Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited).

TO LET.—Office Premises in Marine Street, with a spacious Godown, apply to the undersigned.
Bombay, 5th February 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

The Conquerors, Warriors, and Statesmen of India; an historical narrative of the principal events from the invasion of Mahmoud of Ghizni to that of Nadir Shah. With a sketch Map of India. By Sir E. Sullivan	9	0
The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, complete, (Pearl edition)	2	12
May and her friends. By G.M.B. Illust. by E. W. Lawson	5	12
Good Words. Vol. for 1866. Edited by N. Macleod........	5	12
The Toilers of the Sea. By V. Hugo. Illust. by G. Doré	4	8
The "Rob Roy" on the Baltic: a canoe cruise through Norway, Sweden, &c. &c. By J. Macgregor, M. A.	3	12
The Fire-Ships: a story of the last naval war. By W. G. H. Kingston. Illustrated........	3	12
The Story of a Feather. By D. Jerrold. Illustrated	11	4
The Ingoldsby Legends. Carmine Edn........	3	0
The Vicar of Wakefield. Illustrated in oil colours........	5	12
Old Friends and New Friends: tales, fables, and emblems, in prose and verse. By H. W. Dulcken, Ph. D. Profusely illustrated	3	12
The Statesmen's Year Book, 1867. By F. Martin........	4	0
Wives and Daughters. By Mrs. Gaskell........	4	8
Kissing the Rod: a Novel. By Edmund Yates........	4	8
Felix Holt the Radical, 2 vols. By G. Elliot........	3	0
The Paris Sketch Book. By Thackeray........	1	8
Lady Lisle. By Miss Braddon........	1	8
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Phemie Keller: a novel. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell........	2	8
The History of Scotland. By Rev. Jas. Mackenzie........	5	12
Scott's, The Antiquary........	0	8
Miss Jane Porter's, The Scottish Chiefs	0	8
Curiosities of Clocks and Watches from the earliest times. By E. J. Wood........	3	0
Pictures of Natural History—coloured........	2	0
The Savage Club Papers. By A. Halliday	3	0
Funny Animals. 32 illustrations in oil colours	3	0
The New Table Book. Illustrated by E. Elize. Edited by Mark Lemon........	18	12
Art and Song: a series of original highly finished steel engravings from masterpieces of art of the nineteenth century; accompanied by a selection of the choicest Poems in the English language. Edited by Robert Bell. Elegantly bound with 15 illustrations........	28	8

28th January 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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